1908.

CITY & COUNTY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

J. WRIGHT MASON, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., M.R.C.S.E.,
Medical Officer of Health.

HULL:
M. HARLAND & SON, PRINTERS, MANOR STREET

1909.

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CITY AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1908, comprising the Statistical Returns of the Deaths in the City, the measures adopted for the prevention of disease, and the work done in the Sanitary Department.

Dr. W. Holder, J.P., who had been a member of the Sanitary Committee since 1888, resigned his seat in the Council during the year.

He was an untiring worker in the cause of, and did much for, the advancement of public health in the City. Up to the time of his retirement he was Chairman of the Unhealthy Dwellings and Abattoirs Special Committees.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WRIGHT MASON.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1908.

Area of City	9,202 Acres, divided into Seven Registration Districts and Sixteen Municipal Wards.
Population	271,137.
Density	29·4 Persons per acre.
Houses	62,084.
No. of persons per house	4·3
Marriages	2,388. Marriage Rate, 17·6
Births	8,167. Birth Rate, 30·1.
Deaths	4,422. Death Rate, 16·3.
Infantile Mortality	1215 Deaths under one year, or 148 per 1000 Births.
Zymotic Death Rate	2·36 per 1000.
Diarrhœa Death Rate	1·57
Estimated increase of population	4,375, but the natural increase, *i.e.*, excess of Births over Deaths, was 3,745.
Rateable value, 1909-10	£1,177,747
Penny in the £ produced	£4,907

---

76 LARGE TOWNS.

Average Birth Rate	1908	26·9
Average Death Rate	do	14·9
Zymotic Death Rate	do	1·59
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births.)	do	129

City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

REPORT 1908.

STATISTICS.

Births.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1908, there were registered in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull, according to the returns furnished by the Registrars, 8167 Births and 4422 Deaths. Of the Births 4131 were males and 4036 females.

The Birth-rate was equal to 30·1 per 1000 of a population of 271,137 of all ages, the official estimated population to the middle of 1908, residing in 62,084 houses, this being an average of 4·3 persons to each house. The average Birth-rate for the seventy-six great towns was 26·9 per 1000.

The excess of Births over Deaths in 1908, representing the natural increase of the population, was 3745, against 3404 and 3347 in the years 1907 and 1906 respectively.

The average density of population per acre in 1908 was 29·4.

Deaths.

The annual Death-rate from all causes for the year under notice was equal to 16·3 per 1000, namely :—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
17·0	12·8	17·7	17·5

Of the Deaths, 2,399 were males and 2,023 females.

The Death-rate, according to the Registrar-General's returns for seventy-six of the largest towns in England and Wales, including London, averaged 14·9 per 1000 per annum, the lowest rate being 8·3 per 1000 in Hornsey and the highest 19·8 in Oldham and in Middlesbrough.

The following table gives the annual Birth-rate and Death-rate, with the corresponding Zymotic death-rate for the years 1889 to 1908 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic-rate per 1,000
1889	6820	4157	208,017	32	19	2
1890	6612	4047	213,833	31	19	1
1891	6922	4133	200,934	34	20	1
1892	7103	3965	204,750	34	19	2
1893	7109	4503	208,639	34	21	4
1894	6854	3604	212,679	32	16	1
1895	7340	4445	216,722	33	20	3
1896	7011	4131	220,844	31	18	3
1897	7465	4089	225,045	33	18	2
1898	7696	4141	229,887	33	18	2
1899	7931	4412	234,270	33	18	3
1900	7820	4610	238,736	32	19	3
1901	7993	4417	241,622	33	18	3
1902	7789	4138	245,448	31	16	2
1903	7778	4143	249,639	31	16	2
1904	7832	4633	253,865	30	18	3
1905	7705	4152	258,127	29	16	2
1906	7806	4459	262,426	29	17	2
1907	7680	4276	266,762	28	16	1
1908	8167	4422	271,137	30	16	2

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to births registered, was 148 per 1000. For the seventy-six most populous towns in England and Wales, the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered, averaged 129 per 1000.

TABLE No. 1.—TABULATED RETURN SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES FOR THE YEAR 1908.

DISTRICTS.	Under One Year.	1 Year and Under 5.	5 Years and Under 15.	15 Years and Under 25.	25 Years and Under 65.	65 Years and Upwards.	TOTALS.
Drypool	174	72	26	27	211	111	621
Southcoates	167	77	13	17	110	65	449
East Sculcoates.........	135	74	26	15	172	140	562
West Sculcoates	131	40	18	24	216	202	631
Humber	108	35	17	14	220	129	523
Myton	234	94	32	45	313	212	930
Newington	266	103	36	32	166	103	706
Totals.........	1215	495	168	174	1408	962	4422

TABLE No. 2.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH IN LOCALITIES, &c.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or Belonging to Whole District at Sub-joined Ages.							Deaths in or Belonging to Localities (at all Ages).							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Drypool.	South-coates.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	92	19	65	7	1	...	...	8	17	7	3	7	20	30	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	53	22	29	2	...	...	...	9	13	6	6	4	5	10	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	47	2	26	18	1	...	...	9	4	3	8	2	8	13	15
Croup	6	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...
Fever — Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever — Enteric	22	...	1	5	5	11	...	5	2	1	1	5	6	2	19
Fever — Other Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	25	...	...	...	...	16	9	2	...	5	10	2	5	1	2
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	427	342	69	...	...	7	9	64	61	47	31	38	71	115	14
Enteritis	34	15	12	1	...	4	2	3	2	5	2	3	10	9	1
Puerperal Fever	10	...	...	...	4	6	...	4	...	1	...	2	3	...	1
Erysipelas	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Other Septic Diseases	9	3	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	10
Phthisis	326	3	3	19	54	238	9	56	19	48	55	33	72	43	49
Other Tubercular Diseases	162	32	50	29	13	37	1	19	22	19	19	18	40	25	51
Cancer, Malignant Disease	240	...	...	...	1	161	78	30	17	23	48	30	64	28	53
Bronchitis	369	83	40	2	1	95	148	42	40	53	51	46	97	40	45
Pneumonia	300	90	101	16	10	60	23	53	40	43	33	27	57	47	23
Pleurisy	11	...	...	1	1	8	1	1	...	1	2	2	3	2	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	78	37	10	3	1	18	9	9	9	6	10	14	16	14	5
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver	34	1	...	...	...	31	2	8	2	2	5	8	5	4	7
Venereal Diseases	17	9	1	...	1	5	1	3	...	2	5	1	3	3	6
Premature Birth	148	148	...	...	...	...	...	21	23	22	17	11	25	29	2
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	23	...	...	...	8	15	...	2	...	3	4	3	8	3	3
Heart Diseases	418	6	5	16	10	237	144	58	37	51	77	58	79	58	77
Accidents	143	35	12	14	12	55	15	26	20	12	23	14	28	20	64
Suicides	27	...	...	...	4	21	2	2	1	3	8	2	6	5	4
Diseases of Kidneys and Urin. Sys.	105	1	...	2	5	64	33	18	3	23	24	14	13	10	21
Apoplexy	34	...	...	...	...	19	15	4	1	6	5	8	5	5	6
Paralysis & Diseases of Brain	285	2	...	3	13	154	113	35	24	35	46	45	64	36	63
Old Age	308	...	...	...	...	4	304	37	17	52	53	48	74	27	88
Debility, Marasmus, Inanition	237	220	16	...	...	1	...	36	29	36	31	18	45	42	20
Convulsions	126	97	27	2	...	...	...	13	15	18	17	18	30	15	4
Meningitis	48	15	13	11	3	6	...	7	3	5	2	2	11	18	5
Found Drowned	23	...	...	...	4	17	2	4	2	2	...	6	6	3	...
All Other Causes	228	32	9	15	22	112	38	26	24	20	33	33	47	45	70
All Causes	4422	1215	495	168	174	1408	962	620	450	562	631	523	930	706	732

TABLE No. 3.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1–2 Weeks.	2–3 Weeks.	3–4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1–2 Months.	2–3 Months.	3–4 Months.	4–5 Months.	5–6 Months.	6–7 Months.	7–8 Months.	-9 Months.	9–10 Months.	10–11 Months.	11–12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	203	39	56	27	325	139	105	97	106	78	67	[illegible]	65	49	57	49	1199
	Uncertified	12	...	1	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	1	[illegible]		...	...	...	16
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	6	1	3	5	19
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	4	2	2	...	1	5	22
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa. all forms	...	1	4	1	6	29	32	33	35	26	28	27	23	12	16	17	284
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	1	..	...	1	2	9	8	2	11	5	2	4	1	4	7	1	56
	Gastritis. Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	17
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth...	117	7	7	6	137	6	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
	Congenital Defects	38	3	4	2	47	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
	Injury at Birth	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	27	13	22	7	69	34	20	24	11	10	3	3	5	4	4	2	189
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	...	1	3	...	1	14
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	...	1	14
Other Causes.	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Syphilis	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	2	2	3	15
	Convulsions	15	7	6	2	30	12	10	4	10	2	3	7	8	4	4	3	97
	Bronchitis	...	...	4	2	6	13	11	6	8	9	8	3	5	6	6	2	83
	Laryngitis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	4	5	8	7	7	7	7	10	8	10	11	6	90
	Suffocation, overlaying...	5	2	2	...	9	5	4	4	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Other Causes	8	4	6	2	20	9	5	3	1	4	2	2	5	1	2	1	55
		215	39	57	27	338	139	106	97	106	78	68	62	66	49	57	49	1215

TABLE No. 4.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1898	229,887	7696	33·4	1467	190	4141	18·0	523	21	50	4170	18·1
1899	234,270	7931	33·8	1404	177	4412	18·8	610	35	83	4440	18·9
1900	238,736	7820	32·7	1436	183	4610	19·2	586	41	66	4635	19·3
1901	241,622	7993	33·1	1409	180	4392	18·2	500	43	68	4417	18·3
1902	245,448	7789	31·7	1081	138	4107	16·7	666	52	82	4138	16·8
1903	249,639	7778	31·2	1274	163	4152	16·6	630	74	65	4143	16·6
1904	253,865	7832	30·8	1416	181	4624	18·2	719	72	81	4633	18·2
1905	258,127	7705	29·8	1189	153	4140	16·0	759	67	79	4152	16·0
1906	262,426	7806	29·7	1254	181	4436	16·9	812	63	96	4459	17·0
1907	266,762	7680	28·7	968	126	4246	15·9	724	64	95	4276	16·0
Averages for years 1898-1907.	268,078	7803	31·4	1289	167	4326	17·4	652	53	74	4326	17·5
1908	271,137	8167	30·1	1215	148	4377	16·1	732	43	88	4422	16·3

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE No. 5.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE PERIODS AND IN THE RESPECTIVE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS NOTIFIED, ALSO THE NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.								
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Drypool.	Southcoates.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	Drypool.	Southcoates.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	Outside City Boundary; also from Ships, &c.	Total Admissions.
Measles	1733	219	1398	116	...	...	...	282	196	146	190	154	344	421	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	15	18
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	467	6	140	242	47	32	...	106	59	43	72	36	82	69	31	13	19	35	14	38	28	14	192
MembranousCroup	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	165	5	10	10	8	104	28	35	19	22	19	23	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever......	524	2	133	339	28	22	...	115	95	78	81	27	64	64	42	35	47	39	18	30	24	9	244
Enteric Fever ...	113	...	11	37	20	45	...	32	17	8	10	12	19	15	17	10	1	6	11	20	15	6	86
Continued Fever	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	24	...	...	...	6	18	...	8	3	4	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	32	35
Phthisis	221	5	14	30	44	124	4	66	35	19	12	17	54	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS......	3254	237	1708	776	156	345	32	646	426	321	384	272	596	609	90	58	68	80	46	90	67	76	575

NUMBER of the
principal causes of DEATH during the year 1908.

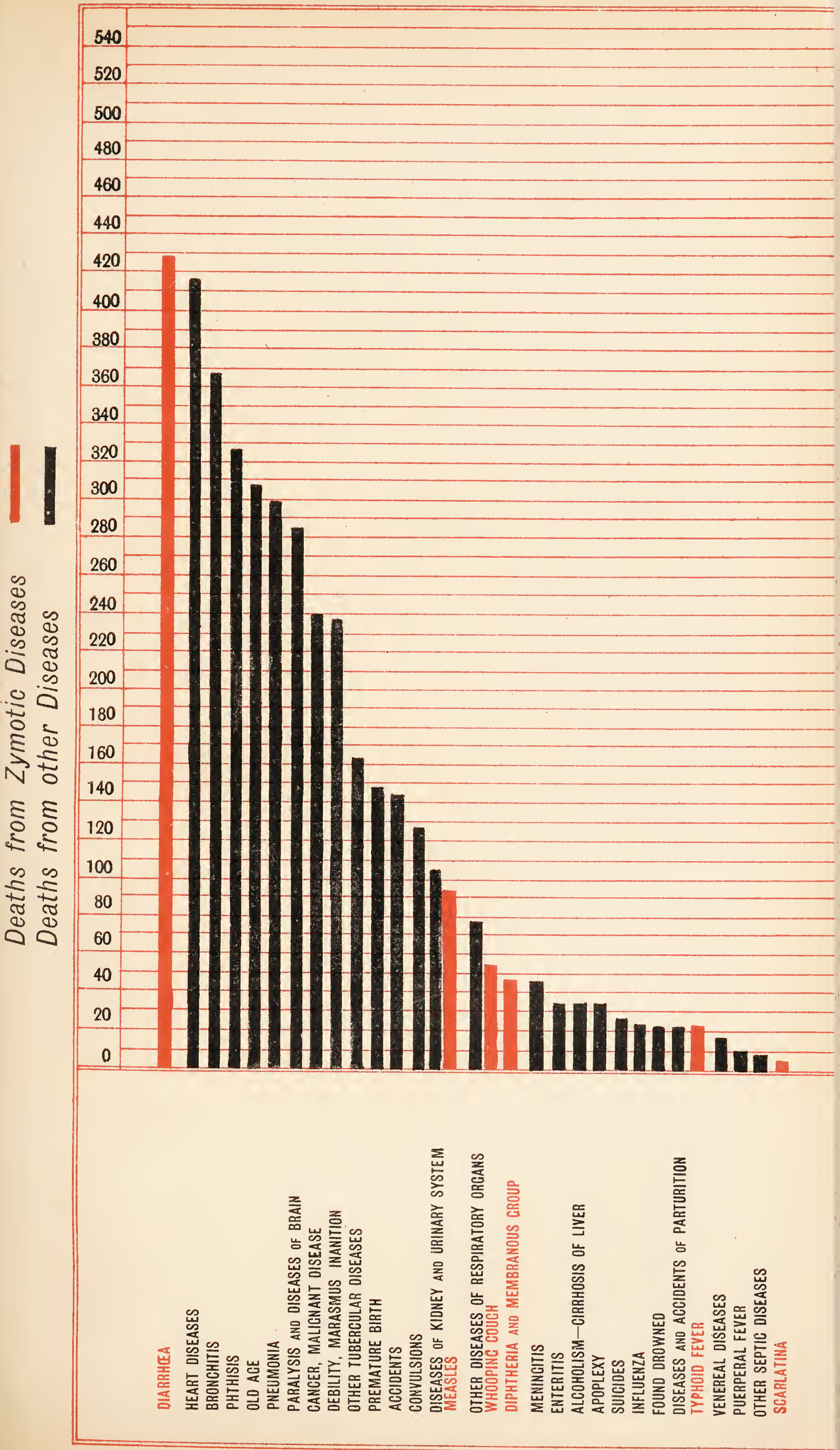


TABLE No. 6.—SHEWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS, 1908.

1908	TEMPERATURE.			Rainfall in inches	Mean humidity, saturation 100	Births	Birth-rate	DEATHS.				DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						Deaths from Diarrhœa	DEATH RATE PER 1000.		
FOUR WEEKS ENDED	Mean	Highest	Lowest					All Causes	Under one year	Over one year and under five years	Over 25 years	Small Pox	Measles	Scarla-tina	Diph-theria	Whoop-ing C'ugh	Fevers		Zymotic	Diarrhœa	All causes
January 25...	37°	53°	21°	1·08	82·3	693	33·2	369	83	28	325	...	...	...	7	8	1	...	0·7	0·0	17·7
February 22...	40	53	28	1·51	84·9	651	31·2	355	72	31	218	...	2	...	3	7	2	1	0·7	0·0	17·0
March 21...	40	55	26	2·42	84·8	654	31·4	349	76	28	215	...	2	...	3	6	...	2	0·1	0·0	16·7
April 18...	44	60	29	1·70	81·0	573	27·5	320	69	40	184	...	7	..	5	12	...	1	1·2	0·0	15·3
May 16...	50	70	30	2·57	80·0	626	30·0	303	68	29	182	...	5	...	4	4	1	5	0·9	0·0	14·5
June 13...	58	78	38	0·33	70·8	699	33·5	223	34	23	142	...	4	...	1	5	...	3	0·6	0·0	8·6
July 11...	59	79	40	2·14	81·4	655	31·4	266	59	34	152	...	11	1	2	1	...	6	1·0	0·0	12·7
August 8...	64	81	47	1·04	76·1	626	30·3	304	86	32	167	...	12	...	1	1	1	34	2·3	0·1	14·5
September 5...	55	72	38	2·12	7·77	703	33·7	432	219	52	145	...	5	...	2	2	3	191	9·7	0·7	20·7
October 3...	57	78	37	1·77	83·0	575	27·5	365	135	59	145	...	2	...	4	5	6	102	5·7	0·3	17·5
October 31 ..	53	75	32	0·82	87·0	603	29·0	378	132	45	172	...	3	...	3	1	4	53	3·0	0·1	18·1
November 28...	41	56	26	1·12	85·5	583	27·9	343	77	41	193	...	9	...	9	1	4	4	1·3	0·0	16·4
December 26...	41	53	30	1·32	8·77	526	26·7	336	62	47	199	...	28	2	1	...	1	1	1·5	0·0	16·1

TABLE No. 7.—SHEWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, ZYMOTIC AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY HAVE OCCURRED, 1908.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Area in acres.	Persons to an acre.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate from all causes per 1000.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes over 1 year and under 5 years.
Drypool	38746	2750	14·4	34·5	16·3	2·5	4·5	1·8
Southcoates	25157	1174	21·4	35·2	17·9	4·6	7·9	3·6
East Sculcoates .	31200	828	37·6	32·4	18·1	2·0	4·3	2·3
West Sculcoates.	47151	1861	25·3	26·0	13·4	1·0	2·7	0·8
Humber	31165	417	74·7	22·2	16·8	1·8	3·4	1·1
Myton	57794	683	84·6	28·4	16·3	1·9	4·1	1·6
Newington	39924	1489	26·1	36·7	10·8	4·3	6·8	2·6
City Total.....	271137	9202	29·4	30·1	16·3	2·36	4·4	1·8

TABLE No. 8.—SHEWING THE DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE TWENTY YEARS, 1889 TO 1908.

DISEASE.	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths in 1907.	1908	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths in 1908.
Cholera	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	......
,, (English)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	......
Small Pox	...	3	...	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	144	17	...	...	6	4	3	10	1	0·2	...	......
Measles	191	15	71	145	126	91	17	256	22	79	112	130	117	186	117	178	22	60	176	41·1	92	20·8
Scarlatina	13	25	19	24	33	37	38	54	62	27	42	42	16	17	7	12	26	9	15	3·5	3	0·6
Diphtheria	10	16	12	10	20	19	25	39	19	10	23	15	38	85	75	61	72	132	64	14·9	47	10·6
Whooping Cough ...	115	70	32	111	77	79	44	106	57	67	132	68	93	104	23	62	121	69	100	23·3	53	11·9
Fevers	44	35	37	31	96	34	49	61	53	57	43	48	55	45	17	37	22	48	15	3·5	22	4·9
Diarrhœa	213	183	122	176	474	72	524	191	451	365	295	404	411	101	308	523	339	400	129	30·1	427	96·5
Totals	586	347	293	499	835	335	697	707	666	605	791	724	730	538	553	877	605	728	500	116·9	644	145·6

TABLE No. 9.—SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATE IN EACH DISTRICT DURING EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR, also the Total Number of Deaths and the Death Rates in the City.

DISTRICTS.	1ST QUARTER.		2ND QUARTER.		3RD QUARTER.		4TH QUARTER.		Total No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000.
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum		
Drypool	157	16·5	128	13·4	178	18·7	158	16·6	621	16·3
Southcoates	109	17·4	87	13·9	139	22·2	114	18·2	449	17·9
East Sculcoates......	149	19·2	115	14·8	146	18·8	152	19·6	562	18·1
West Sculcoates ...	190	16·1	128	10·8	156	13·2	157	13·3	631	13·4
Humber	142	18·3	118	15.2	131	16·9	132	17·0	523	16·8
Myton	242	16·9	168	11·7	248	17·4	272	19·0	930	16·3
Newington	169	17·3	127	13·0	203	20·7	207	21·2	706	10·8
City total......	1158	17·0	871	12·8	1201	17·7	1192	17·5	4422	16·3

TABLE No. 10.—Returns made by the Vaccination Officers of the Hull and Sculcoates Unions respecting the VACCINATION of CHILDREN whose births were Registered during the year 1907.

Districts.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Certificate.	Not accounted for.	Conscientious Objection Certificates.
Drypool	1220	1025	—	104	11	58	22
Southcoates	850	716	—	69	5	40	20
East Sculcoates	945	806	1	90	—	28	20
West Sculcoates	1148	927	2	99	14	72	34
Humber	607	442	2	75	4	77	7
Myton	1551	1157	1	157	21	190	25
Newington	1424	1004	1	138	26	224	31
Totals	7745	6077	7	732	81	689	159

TABLE No. 11.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSES OF THE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES IN TWENTY LARGE TOWNS.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.															Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living.		Percentage to total deaths.		
		Births in 52 weeks ended 2nd Jan. 1909.	Total Deaths 52 or 53 Weeks ended				Deaths from									Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.					
			30th Dec., 1905.	29th Dec., 1905.	28th Dec., 1906.	2nd Jan., 1909.	Principal Epi-demic Diseases	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Whoop-ing Cough.	Fevers.	Diarr-hœa.	Vio-lence.		Aged 1 to 60 years.	Aged 60 years and up-wards.	Inquest cases.	Deaths in Public Institu-tions.	Uncer-tified causes of death.
London	4,795,757	25·2	15·1	15·1	14·6	13·8	1·35	—	0·31	0·11	0·15	0·20	0·05	0·53	0·57	113	7·1	68·0	10·1	40·1	0·1
Liverpool	753,203	31·7	19·6	20·6	19·0	19·2	2·19	—	0·34	0·28	0·17	0·45	0·11	0·84	0·74	141	11·0	80·4	6·3	34·0	2·7
Manchester ...	649,251	29·1	18·0	19·2	18·1	18·2	2·25	—	0·56	0·15	0·18	0·33	0·11	0·92	0·72	151	10·3	80·3	7·4	26·3	0·7
Birmingham ...	558,357	28·4	16·2	16·8	16·2	15·9	1·86	—	0·11	0·13	0·19	0·54	0·09	0·80	0·64	144	8·3	73·8	5·1	26·0	3·8
Leeds............	477,107	24·8	15·2	15·6	15·3	15·3	1·49	—	0·37	0·03	0·09	0·28	0·05	0·67	0·57	137	8·1	77·7	8·9	17·2	0·1
Sheffield.........	463,222	30·7	17·0	16·4	17·1	15·8	1·85	—	0·23	0·08	0·08	0·53	0·06	0·87	0·56	140	7·9	78·7	5·6	22·0	2·5
Bristol	372,785	23·1	14·6	14·5	13·2	13·6	1·16	—	0·26	0·03	0·17	0·34	0·02	0·34	0·43	126	6·4	66·8	8·7	22·6	0·2
West Ham......	315,000	28·8	14·8	15·7	14·6	13·9	2·39	—	0·71	0·16	0·17	0·26	0·09	1·00	0·61	128	7·4	69·7	9·0	28·2	0·0
Bradford	292,136	20·2	15·2	16·1	14·8	15·5	1·36	—	0·24	0·04	0·14	0·19	0·10	0·65	0·52	143	8·0	80·6	8·6	22·0	0·2
Hull............	**271,137**	**30·2**	**16·3**	**16·9**	**16·1**	**16·2**	**2·19**	—	**0·35**	**0·01**	**0·18**	**0·21**	**0·08**	**1·36**	**0·73**	**145**	**8·0**	**71·6**	**9·2**	**17·1**	**0·8**
Nottingham ...	260,449	26·6	16·5	16·1	17·5	15·2	1·25	—	0·12	0·04	0·11	0·23	0·11	0·64	0·63	145	7·2	68·8	7·0	19·5	0·7
Salford	239,294	29·6	16·9	18·3	17·7	17·8	3·04	—	0·69	0·27	0·51	0·42	0·17	0·98	0·62	152	10·1	77·4	7·7	24·5	0·5
Newcastle	277,257	29·7	16·8	17·1	15·9	16·0	1·26	—	0·11	0·04	0·12	0·48	0·05	0·46	0·53	136	8·6	75·4	7·7	17·5	0·3
Leicester	240,172	23·4	13·3	14·3	12·7	13·0	1·53	—	0·73	0·11	0·03	0·13	0·03	0·50	0·41	131	6·5	64·8	7·8	19·1	1·1
Portsmouth ...	211,493	28·4	16·6	14·9	16·0	13·8	0·97	—	0·06	0·04	0·23	0·26	0·12	0·26	0·58	99	6·8	64·4	9·9	20·9	0·5
Cardiff	191,446	26·6	13·4	14·0	15·0	13·0	1·10	—	0·03	0.05	0·11	0·24	0·04	0·63	0·59	125	6·7	69·3	10·3	17·0	0·1
Bolton	185,358	24·5	15·1	15·2	16·8	15·4	1·70	—	0·02	0·11	0·10	0·42	0·20	0·85	0·54	148	8·0	85·1	6·8	14·5	0·4
Sunderland ...	157,693	33·0	18·6	18·6	19·2	17·7	1·86	—	0·16	0·04	0·17	0·74	0·09	0·66	0·64	146	9·1	77·2	6·0	18·4	2·3
Oldham	142,507	28·0	18·0	18·8	19·4	19·8	2·50	—	0·57	0·19	0·15	0·37	0·08	0·14	0·52	159	11·3	84·6	6·5	14·8	0·1
Blackburn	135,961	25·0	16·2	16·0	16·9	15·7	1·56	—	0·13	0·17	0·09	0·21	0·11	0·85	0·59	149	8·0	79·9	5·9	15·3	1·8

Note.—In this Table when no deaths occurred, — is inserted.

TABLE No. 12.—MORTALITY IN TWENTY LARGE TOWNS, 1894-1908.

Cities and Boroughs.	Annual Death-rate per 1000 living (in years of 52 or 53 weeks).														
	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
London	17·8	19·8	18·6	18·2	18·7	19·8	18·8	17·6	17·7	15·7	16·6	15·6	15·1	15·4	13·8
Liverpool	23·8	28·8	22·7	24·4	24·0	26·4	25·7	22·3	22·5	20·5	22·6	19·6	20·6	19·0	19·2
Manchester	20·4	25·2	22·6	23·1	21·9	24·6	24·1	22·1	20·0	19·7	21·3	18·0	19·2	18·1	18·2
Birmingham	18·6	20·3	20·8	21·6	20·0	20·8	21·5	20·5	18·6	17·8	19·9	16·2	16·8	16·2	15·9
Leeds	17·9	20·5	18·8	19·9	19·2	19·1	20·0	19·3	17·6	16·6	18·0	15·2	15·6	15·3	15·3
Sheffield	17·8	20·5	19·3	21·2	20·2	22·2	22·6	20·4	17·1	18·6	16·8	17·0	16·4	17·1	15·8
Bristol	17·3	18·1	16·9	17·2	17·2	18·2	16·7	16·0	17·4	14·3	15·6	14·6	14·5	13·2	13·6
West Ham	16·2	17·9	18·6	15·7	15·4	16·7	15·9	17·9	17·1	15·3	16·5	14·8	15·7	14·6	13·9
Bradford	17·0	19·9	16·5	17·4	17·6	18·4	16·4	16·8	15·8	16·4	17·6	15·2	16·1	14·8	15·5
Hull	**17·4**	**20·8**	**18·9**	**18·6**	**18·4**	**19·3**	**19·7**	**18·6**	**17·2**	**16·9**	**18·6**	**16·3**	**16·9**	**16·0**	**16·2**
Nottingham	17·2	19·0	17·5	18·8	17·7	20·0	19·1	18·5	16·7	16·9	17·7	16·5	16·1	17·5	15·2
Salford	21·0	25·6	22·6	23·9	22·7	23·8	25·1	21·7	19·3	19·0	21·2	16·9	18·3	17·7	17·8
Newcastle	18·3	20·5	18·5	19·1	21·4	20·6	19·5	21·9	19·9	19·2	19·4	16·8	17·1	15·9	16·0
Leicester	14·7	17·2	16·7	17·7	16·9	17·7	17·4	15·9	14·9	14·2	14·5	13·3	14·3	12·7	13·0
Portsmouth	15·2	17·8	16·6	16·2	16·3	19·7	17·3	17·9	16·8	14·7	16·9	16·6	14·9	16·0	13·8
Cardiff	16·2	18·2	16·8	14·9	14·8	15·4	13·8	15·8	16·8	14·0	14·8	13·4	14·0	15·0	13·0
*Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	19·5	18·2	16·9	17·5	16·9	15·1	15·2	16·8	15·4
Sunderland	20·8	21·8	19·8	19·7	22·6	21·5	21·4	21·4	19·5	19·9	19·5	18·6	18·6	19·2	17·7
Oldham	18·6	22·0	20·3	19·2	17·6	20·5	19·6	19·6	19·1	18·6	18·2	18·0	18·8	19·4	19·8
Blackburn	17·9	24·3	17·9	19·5	18·4	19·1	20·5	19·5	16·9	15·7	16·9	16·2	16·0	16·9	15·7

*Note—Not included in previous years.

TABLE No. 13.—DEATH-RATES from ALL CAUSES, from the PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES, and from INFANTILE MORTALITY, in the TWENTY GREAT TOWNS, in the Ten Years, 1898-1907 and in 1908.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	All Causes.		Small-Pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping-Cough.		Fever.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths under one year to 1000 Births	
	Ten years, 1898-07	1908	Ten years, 1898-07	1908	Ten years, 1898-07	1908	Ten years, 1898-07	1908	Ten years, 1898-07	1908	Ten years 1898-07	1908	Ten years, 1898-07	1908	Ten years, 1898-07	1908	Ten years, 1898-07	1908
London	16·7	13·8	0·03	—	0·46	0·31	0·11	0·11	0·25	0·15	0·37	0·20	0·10	0·05	0·77	0·53	143	113
Liverpool	21·9	19·2	0·03	—	0·49	0·34	0·26	0·28	0·24	0·17	0·47	0·45	0·20	0·11	1·49	0·84	174	141
Manchester ...	21·0	18·2	0·01	—	0·62	0·56	0·17	0·15	0·19	0·18	0·43	0·33	0·14	0·11	1·31	0·92	177	151
Birmingham ...	18·9	15·9	0·00	—	0·41	0·11	0·19	0·13	0·21	0·19	0·44	0·54	0·17	0·09	1·22	0·80	175	144
Leeds	17·7	15·3	0·01	—	0·45	0·37	0·15	0·03	0·32	0·09	0·36	0·28	0·15	0·05	0·91	0·67	164	137
Sheffield	18·7	15·8	0·00	—	0·55	0·23	0·22	0·08	0·43	0·08	0·36	0·53	0·21	0·06	1·45	0·87	175	140
Bristol	15·8	13·6	0·00	—	0·43	0·26	0·10	0·03	0·27	0·17	0·31	0·34	0·09	0·02	0·56	0·34	132	126
West Ham ...	16·9	13·9	0·06	—	0·53	0·71	0·11	0·16	0·44	0·17	0·47	0·26	0·20	0·09	1·49	1·00	162	128
Bradford	16·8	15·5	0·01	—	0·31	0·24	0·17	0·04	0·21	0·14	0·25	0·19	0·16	0·10	0·65	0·65	155	143
Hull	**17·9**	**16.2**	**0·08**	—	**0·50**	**0·35**	**0·09**	**0·01**	**0·24**	**0·18**	**0·36**	**0·21**	**0·17**	**0·08**	**1·38**	**1·36**	**163**	**145**
Nottingham ...	17·8	15·2	0·01	—	0·40	0·12	0·12	0·04	0·17	0·11	0·32	0·23	0·24	0·11	1·13	0·64	177	145
Salford	20·6	17·8	0·00	—	0·65	0·69	0·29	0·27	0·38	0·51	0·49	0·42	0·25	0·17	1·41	0·98	180	152
Newcastle	19·7	16·0	0·01	—	0·39	0·11	0·12	0·04	0·17	0·12	0·42	0·48	0·08	0·05	0·69	0·46	160	136
Leicester	15·4	13·0	0·01	—	0·32	0·73	0·13	0·11	0·43	0·03	0·27	0·13	0·08	0·03	1·07	0·50	166	131
Portsmouth ...	16·9	13·8	—	—	0·35	0·06	0·09	0·04	0·39	0·23	0·30	0·26	0·23	0·12	1·03	0·26	147	99
Cardiff	15·6	13·0	0·01	—	0·44	0·03	0·10	0·05	0·34	0·11	0·38	0·24	0·08	0·04	0·60	0·63	143	125
Bolton	17·5	15·4	0·01	—	0·41	0·02	0·23	0·11	0·14	0·10	0·31	0·42	0·23	0·20	1·10	0·85	160	148
Sunderland ...	20·3	17·7	0·01	—	0·50	0·16	0·17	0·04	0·17	0·17	0·39	0·74	0·26	0·09	1·04	0·66	161	146
Oldham	19·6	19·8	0·04	—	0·54	0·57	0·25	0·19	0·18	0·15	0·42	0·37	0·10	0·08	0·76	1·14	162	159
Blackburn	18·0	15·7	0·01	—	0·48	0·13	0·29	0·17	0·30	0·09	0·27	0·21	0·17	0·11	0·91	0·85	177	149

NOTE.—In this table 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005 ; when no death occurred — is inserted.

Marriages.

During the year 1908 the number of marriages registered in the City was 2,388, as against 2,400 in 1907, and 2,285 in 1906. The marriages were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—First quarter, 458; second quarter, 665; third quarter, 633; fourth quarter, 632.

The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, persons married to 1000 inhabitants, was 17·6 in 1908, as against 17·9 in 1907, 17·4 in 1906, and 16·3 in 1905.

The marriage-rate in England and Wales was 14·9 per 1000 in 1908, as compared with 15·8 in 1907, 15·6 in 1906, and 15·3 in 1905.

The following table shews the number of marriages that have taken place in Hull during the undermentioned years.

Year.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
No. of Marriages...	2060	2107	2094	2132	2099	2052	2111	2285	2400	2388

Chief Epidemic Diseases.

Six hundred and forty-four deaths have been recorded from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, a mortality at the rate of 2·3 per 1000 of the population, and distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—First quarter, 59; second quarter, 64; third quarter, 375; and fourth quarter, 146 respectively.

The death-rate from these diseases during the year 1908 in the seventy-six great towns, including London, averaged 1·59 of their estimated population. The average number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases for the past 20 years was 612. The highest aggregate death-rates from the seven principal Zymotic diseases above enumerated were 2·70 in Stockton-on-Tees, 2·80 in Burnley, 2·88 in Rotherham. 3·04 in Salford, 3·47 in Middlesbrough, and 3·49 in Rhondda.

The following table shews the death rates per 1000 from the seven principal Zymotic diseases for the years 1889 to 1908 :—

Year.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa
1889	2·80	—	0·91	0·06	0·04	0·55	0·21	1·02
1890	1·61	0·01	0·07	0·11	0·07	0·32	0.17	0·85
1891	1·45	—	0·35	0·09	0·05	0·15	0·18	0·60
1892	2·43	—	0·70	0·11	0·04	0·54	0·15	0·85
1893	4·01	0·04	0·59	0·15	0·09	0·36	0·45	2·27
1894	1·57	0·01	0·42	0·17	0·08	0·37	0·15	0·33
1895	3·21	—	0·07	0·17	0·11	0·20	0·22	2·41
1896	3·20	—	1·15	0·24	0·17	0·47	0·27	0·86
1897	2·96	—	0·09	0·27	0·08	0·25	0·23	2·00
1898	2·63	—	0·34	0·11	0·04	0·29	0·24	1·58
1899	3·38	0·61	0·47	0·17	0·09	0·56	0·18	1·26
1900	3·02	0·07	0·54	0·17	0·06	0·28	0·20	1·69
1901	3·02	—	0·48	0·06	0·15	0·38	0·22	1·70
1902	2·19	—	0·75	0·06	0·34	0·42	0·18	0·41
1903	2·22	0·02	0·46	0·02	0·30	0·09	0·06	1·23
1904	3·45	0·01	0·70	0·04	0·24	0·24	0·14	2·05
1905	2·34	0·01	0·08	0·10	0·27	0·46	0·08	1·31
1906	2·77	0·03	0·25	0·03	0·51	0·28	0·19	1·56
1907	1·87	0·00	0·65	0.05	0·24	0·37	0·05	0·48
1908	2·36	—	0·33	0.01	0·17	0·19	0·08	1·57

NOTE.—In this Table 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005 ; when no deaths occurred — is inserted.

Small Pox.

It is pleasing to record that there was no notification of, or death from, Small Pox in the City during the year, and it is worthy of note that this is the first year since 1886 in which we have enjoyed immunity from this disease. The last case (an imported one) admitted into hospital was in October, 1907.

Considering Hull is a port, with a large emigrant traffic, this condition is highly satisfactory.

There was only one death from Small Pox in the seventy-six great towns, and this belonged to Birkenhead. The average number of deaths from Small Pox in the City during the past twenty years was 10 per annum.

Scarlatina.

Three deaths have been reported from Scarlatina during the year, as against 15 in 1907 and 9 in 1906, being a mortality at the rate of 0·01 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population, as compared with 0·10 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths from Scarlatina were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :— First quarter, 0 ; second quarter, 1 ; third quarter, 0 ; and fourth quarter, 2. The average number of deaths from Scarlatina in the City during the past twenty years was 26.

Measles.

Measles accounted for 92 deaths in 1908, as against 176 deaths in 1907, and 60 in 1906. The death-rate from Measles was equal to 0·33 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population, as compared with 0·31 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths from Measles were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :— First quarter, 6 ; second quarter, 22 ; third quarter, 21 ; and fourth quarter, 43. The average number of deaths from Measles in the City during the past twenty years was 110.

Diphtheria.

There have been 47 deaths from Diphtheria, as against 64 in 1907, and 135 in 1906. The death-rate was equal to 0·17 per 1000 per annum, as compared with 0·16 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths from Diphtheria were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 17 ; second quarter, 7 ; third quarter, 7 ; and fourth quarter, 16. The average number of deaths from Diphtheria in the City during the past twenty years was 39.

It is interesting to note the lessened mortality from Diphtheria. There has been a gradual diminuition in the death-rate, and with the continued inspection of school children under the provisions of the Education Act, 1907, I am hopeful that the mortality from this disease will be materially reduced.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough occasioned 53 deaths, as against 100 in 1907, and 69 in 1906. The death-rate was equal to 0·19 per 1000 per annum, as compared with 0.29 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths from Whooping Cough were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 26 ; second quarter, 16 ; third quarter, 8 ; and fourth quarter 3. The average number of deaths from Whooping Cough in the City during the past twenty years was 79.

Fever.

Fever, mainly Typhoid, caused 22 deaths, as against 15 in 1907 and 50 in 1906, being at the rate of 0·08 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 0·8 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 3 ; second quarter, 1 ; third quarter, 7 ; and fourth quarter, 11. The average number of deaths from Fever in the City during the past twenty years was 42.

Typhoid Fever, like Diarrhœa, is generally more prevalent in the Autumnal months of the year, and being a disease spread by the excretions of the body, such excretions, either dried or mixed with liquids, and either inhaled, swallowed, or conveyed by means of food contaminated through the agency of flies, are undoubtedly a source of infection.

The spread of the disease may also be due to direct infection brought about by healthy persons mixing with the infected and not exercising due precautions, especially with regard to washing their hands after having been contaminated with infected matter.

Further, it is now well established that persons though themselves no longer suffering from the disease, may act as carriers of infection and be the means of spreading Typhoid Fever.

Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa occasioned 427 deaths, as against 129 in 1907 and 409 in 1906, a mortality of 1·57 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population. The average mortality from Diarrhœa for the seventy-six great towns was 0·65 per 1000 per annum. The deaths from Diarrhœa were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—First quarter, 7; second quarter, 17; third quarter, 332; and fourth quarter, 71. The average number of deaths from Diarrhœa in the City during the past twenty years was 305.

Infantile Diarrhœa.

Of 427 deaths from Diarrhœa, 342 were children aged one year and under, and of this latter number 276 died in the autumnal quarter, 237 of whom were bottle-fed or had received a mixed diet, and 39 only had been breast-fed.

TABLE No. 14.—Shewing the number of DEATHS from TYPHOID FEVER, with the Age, Sex and District in which they occurred.

DISTRICTS.	0 to 1.		1 to 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 65.		65 & up.		M.	F.	TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Drypool	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	3	5
Southcoates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
E. Sculcoates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
W. Sculcoates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Humber	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	5
Myton	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	3	6
Newington	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
TOTALS	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	3	2	9	...	...	9	13	22

TABLE No. 15.—SHEWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA DURING THE YEARS 1889 TO 1908 INCLUSIVE; ALSO THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN OCCURRING IN THE AUTUMNAL QUARTERS OF THE SAME YEARS.

Year.	Deaths during Year.		No. of Deaths during Autumnal Quarter.		
	Total Deaths.	No. of Deaths aged 1 year and under.	Aged 1 year and under.	Bottle Fed and Mixed Diet.	Breast Fed.
1889	213	157	131	109	22
1890	183	140	89	72	17
1891	122	100	81	65	16
1892	176	131	106	98	8
1893	474	373	343	300	43
1894	72	59	32	26	6
1895	524	399	343	299	44
1896	191	154	133	108	25
1897	451	368	338	290	48
1898	365	325	259	235	24
1899	295	254	230	211	19
1900	404	322	277	227	50
1901	411	341	306	257	49
1902	101	81	38	35	3
1903	308	256	212	186	26
1904	523	422	390	309	81
1905	339	285	258	216	42
1906	409	309	270	240	30
1907	129	103	51	40	11
1908	427	342	276	237	39

TABLE No. 16.—Shewing the Population and Deaths from Diarrhœa during the Third Quarters of the years 1889 to 1908, both inclusive; also the total Rainfall in inches and Temperature for the same period.

			JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
Years.	Population.	Deaths from Diarrhœa.	Mean of Maximum.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Total Rainfall.	Mean of Maximum.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Total Rainfall.	Mean of Maximum.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Total Rainfall.
			°	°		ns.	°			ins.	°	°		ins.
1889	208,017	168	64·8	70	31	1·38	65·7	70	1	4·03	64·3	71	9,10,11	1·38
1890	213,833	122	67·3	72	31	1·57	65·1	71	4,5	3·12	66·2	69	8,10	1·44
1891	200,934	81	68·1	79	17	2·87	64·9	71	2,19	3·79	66·2	82	10	1·30
1892	204,750	139	66·1	72	2	1·67	67·8	73	21	2·85	64·4	68	27	1·34
1893	208,639	431	68·5	77	2,8	2·37	73·9	93	18	2·21	64·3	77	45	1·81
1894	212,679	35	69·9	80	5	2·23	65·7	71	30	2·22	58·3	69	11	0·84
1895	216,722	442	69·1	82	8	5·61	70·5	79	21	3·65	70·0	78	2,9	1·08
1896	220,844	155	72·4	85	20	1·16	65·0	72	12,13	2·78	61·8	70	13	3·83
1897	225,045	399	69·6	80	23	0·40	71·2	81	5	2·79	61·1	69	24	3·21
1898	229,887	301	67·3	74	22,31	0·50	69·2	81	12	3·71	68·2	85	17	0·26
1899	234,270	268	72·6	81	11,19	1·59	71·8	87	1	0·68	63·9	84	5	2·55
1900	238,736	341	74·0	85	25	1·62	67·2	79	13	4·71	65·2	73	13	1·37
1901	241,622	367	73·6	84	17,18	1·96	71·1	81	18	5·75	64·8	73	10	0·78
1902	245,448	53	66·6	84	15	2·43	64·0	75	16	2·18	63·0	72	6	0·69
1903	249,639	252	67·7	86	10	2·68	65·0	73	8	3·19	62·9	73	1	3·13
1904	253,865	472	71·0	82	15	3·35	68·0	84	3	3·28	63·0	74	5	1·70
1905	258,127	301	73·0	85	14	1·60	64·0	74	14, 21	2·73	62·6	70	2	1·44
1906	262,426	345	69·0	81	28	1·75	71·5	91	31	2·04	66·0	87	1	0·73
1907	266,762	67	64·7	76	28	1·41	67·0	74	4, 5 & 12	1·61	65·6	73	12,13	0·70
1908	271,137	332	68·8	81	22	2·44	66·4	80	3	1·94	63·6	78	30	1·99

TABLE SHEWING DIARRHŒA DEATHS 1st JULY TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1908, ALSO IN CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1903-4-5-6-7.

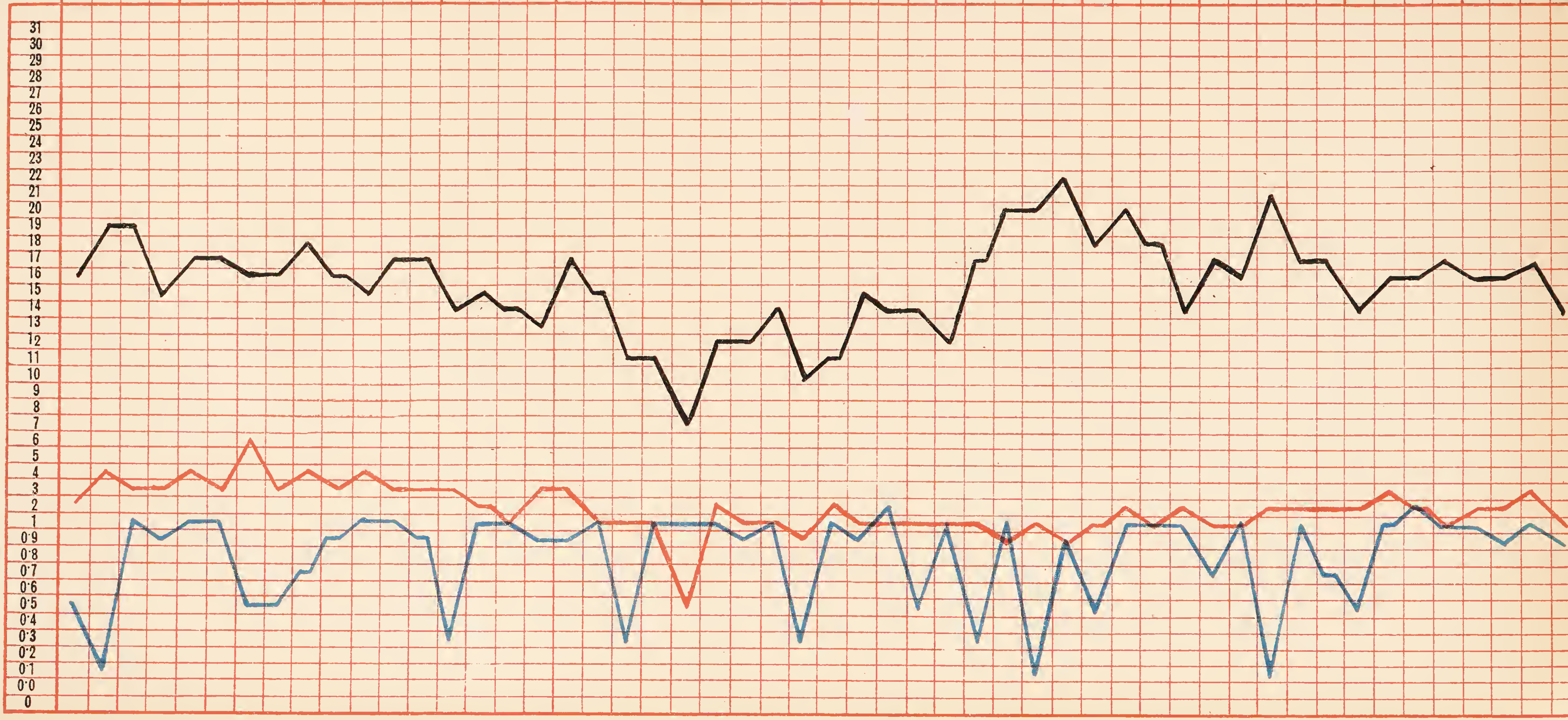
Registration District.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.	Age Periods.							Sex.		Food.		Rooms in House.					Sanitary Convenience.	
				0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 60.	60 to 80	80 & up.	M.	F.	Breast Fed.	Mixed Diet	2	3	4	5	6 & up.	W.C.	Privy.
Drypool ..	38746	45	1·2	37	7	—	—	—	1	—	22	23	5	40	4	9	22	5	5	3	42
Southcoates ..	25157	48	1·9	36	10	—	—	1	1	—	24	24	5	43	5	1	35	4	3	4	44
East Sculcoates	31200	42	1·3	34	3	—	—	2	3	—	23	19	4	38	2	8	18	9	5	5	37
West Sculcoates	47151	21	0·44	17	2	—	—	1	1	—	15	6	—	21	2	1	12	4	2	4	17
Humber ..	31165	36	1·1	25	11	—	—	—	—	—	17	19	3	33	5	9	16	3	3	4	32
Myton ..	57794	62	1·07	58	2	—	—	1	1	—	35	27	11	51	6	6	40	6	4	12	50
Newington ..	39924	78	1·9	69	5	—	—	2	2	—	31	47	17	61	—	7	45	17	9	25	53
Totals ..	271,137	332	1·2	276	40	—	—	7	9	—	167	165	45	287	24	41	188	48	31	57	275
Corresponding period 1907	266762	67	0·25	51	14	—	—	2	—	—	37	30	13	54	3	5	35	8	16	12	55
,, 1906	262426	345	5·2	370	53	—	1	7	12	2	169	176	40	305	10	33	177	55	70	53	292
,, 1905	258127	301	5·0	258	32	1	—	1	8	1	152	149	42	259	12	26	174	46	43	30	271
,, 1904	253865	472	7·4	390	60	1	—	2	11	1	245	227	81	391	22	46	260	88	56	51	421
,, 1903	249639	252	4·0	212	31	1	—	1	6	1	143	109	26	226	16	30	146	30	30	17	235

CONSUMPTION, and from all causes, together with the TEMPERATURE and RAINFALL in weeks.

DEATH RATES: All Causes— ▬ *Respiratory Organs*— 🟥 *Consumption*— 🟦

	JAN.				FEB.					MAR.				APRIL				MAY					JUNE			
TEMPERATURE. Maximum	38	49	53	44	56	52	53	52	48	47	55	44	58	69	53	52	53	70	66	66	71	71	78	72	71	72
Mean	33	35	41	35	40	40	43	43	38	37	41	35	43	45	43	43	39	48	52	52	54	57	61	54	54	56
Minimum	21	25	25	29	28	30	35	34	26	31	32	26	32	35	29	32	30	32	43	41	38	40	43	38	42	43
RAINFALL IN INCHES.	0·06	0·85	0·14	0·03	0·31	0·05	0·31	0·84	0·95	1·05	0·24	0·15	0·51	0·48	0·47	0·24	0·42	1·20	0·50	0·45	0·11	0·04	0·05	0·63	0·72	0·01

	JULY				AUG.					SEPT.				OCT.					NOV.				DEC.			
TEMPERATURE. Maximum	79	72	73	81	76	80	72	69	71	63	73	71	68	78	75	66	56	65	56	55	50	55	53	50	48	50
Mean	60	57	59	64	62	62	56	56	58	54	54	56	57	61	57	54	49	49	47	43	43	45	38	40	42	42
Minimum	50	40	50	48	48	47	41	46	45	38	37	38	51	43	44	43	41	32	33	26	30	35	30	31	36	35
RAINFALL IN INCHES.	—	1·41	0·98	—	0·05	0·01	0·25	0·37	0·90	0·60	0·27	0·73	0·76	—	0·04	0·16	0·24	0·38	0·02	0·37	0·50	0·23	0·05	0·44	0·78	0·0



0·0 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005

Inquests.

The number of deaths which have formed the subject of Coroner's inquiry was 403, as against 413 in 1907, and 375 in 906. The Coroner also investigated the circumstances attending the deaths of 31 persons (13 males and 18 females), in which he did not consider it necessary to hold inquests.

The following table shews the number of Inquests held anc ie months in which they have occurred :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ..	37	15	52
February ..	27	14	41
March	23	11	34
April	25	13	38
May	15	4	19
June	16	8	24
July	25	7	32
August	21	8	29
September ..	18	4	22
October ..	13	13	26
November ..	23	20	43
December ..	24	19	43
	267	136	403

Cancer.

Cancer contributed 240 deaths, as against 231 in 1907 and 228 in 1906, being equal to a rate of 0·88 per 1,000 per annum, the disease being most fatal between the ages of 25 and 65.

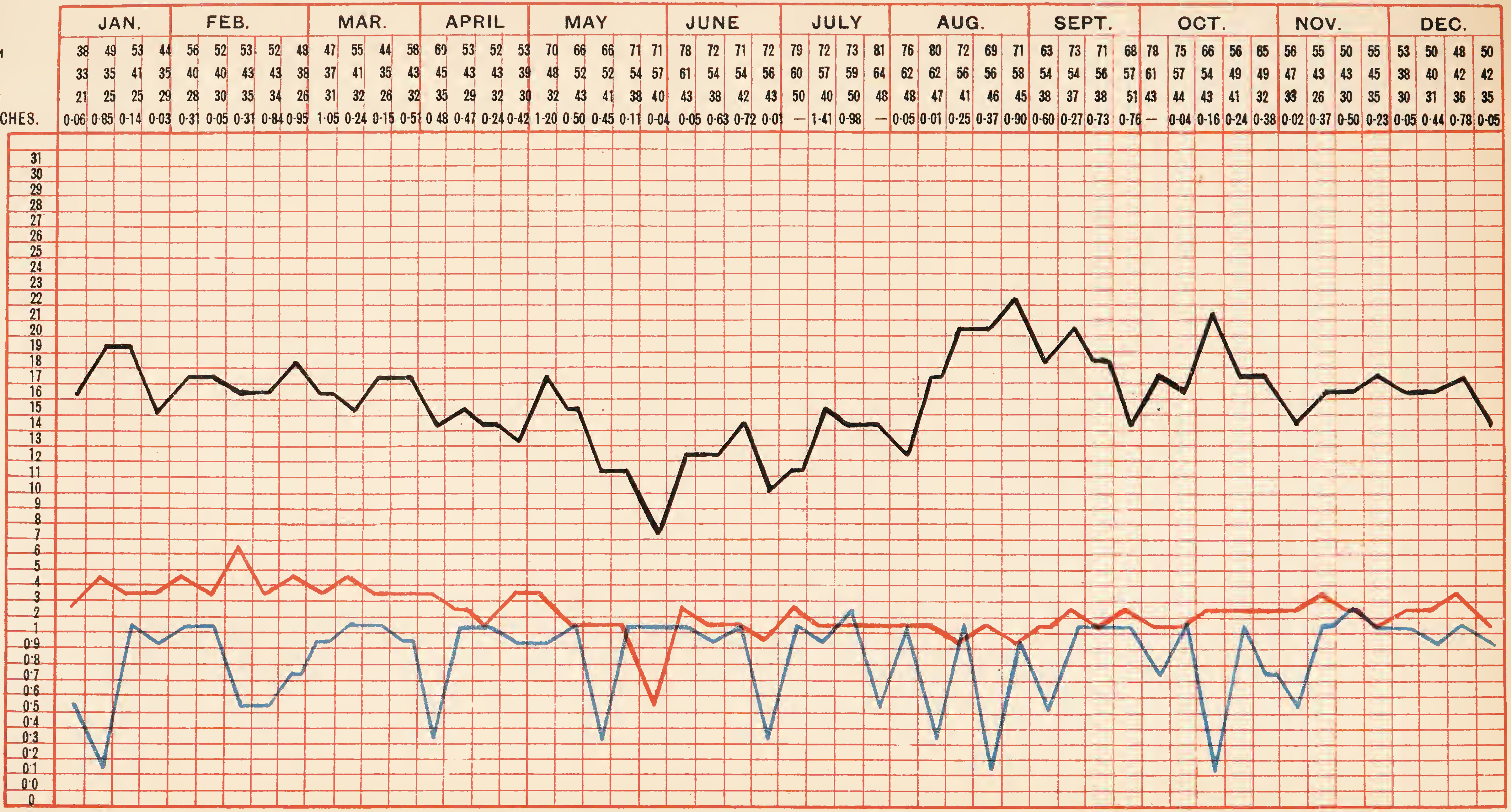
Phthisis.

Three hundred and twenty-six deaths from Phthisis were reported, as against 302 in 1907, and 288 in 1906, being equal to 1·20 per 1,000 per annum.

Voluntary notification of Consumption was adopted in this City in 1905. Compulsory powers for notification, although recommended by the Sanitary Committee, have not yet been obtained, owing to the Parliamentary Bills containing the necessary clauses, having been in whole or partially withdrawn.

CHART shewing the DEATH RATES per 1000 from DISEASES of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS, CONSUMPTION, and from all causes, together with the TEMPERATURE and RAINFALL in weeks.

DEATH RATES : All Causes— ▬ Respiratory Organs— 🟥 Consumption— 🟦



	JAN.				FEB.					MAR.			
TEMPERATURE. Maximum	38	49	53	44	56	52	53	52	48	47	55	44	58
Mean	33	35	41	35	40	40	43	43	38	37	41	35	43
Minimum	21	25	25	29	28	30	35	34	26	31	32	26	32
RAINFALL IN INCHES.	0·06	0·85	0·14	0·03	0·31	0·05	0·31	0·84	0·95	1·05	0·24	0·15	0·51

	APRIL				MAY					JUNE			
TEMPERATURE. Maximum	69	53	52	53	70	66	66	71	71	78	72	71	72
Mean	45	43	43	39	48	52	52	54	57	61	54	54	56
Minimum	35	29	32	30	32	43	41	38	40	43	38	42	43
RAINFALL IN INCHES.	0·48	0·47	0·24	0·42	1·20	0·50	0·45	0·11	0·04	0·05	0·63	0·72	0·01

	JULY				AUG.					SEPT.			
TEMPERATURE. Maximum	79	72	73	81	76	80	72	69	71	63	73	71	68
Mean	60	57	59	64	62	62	56	56	58	54	54	56	57
Minimum	50	40	50	48	48	47	41	46	45	38	37	38	51
RAINFALL IN INCHES.	—	1·41	0·98	—	0·05	0·01	0·25	0·37	0·90	0·60	0·27	0·73	0·76

	OCT.					NOV.				DEC.			
TEMPERATURE. Maximum	78	75	66	56	65	56	55	50	55	53	50	48	50
Mean	61	57	54	49	49	47	43	43	45	38	40	42	42
Minimum	43	44	43	41	32	33	26	30	35	30	31	36	35
RAINFALL IN INCHES.	—	0·04	0·16	0·24	0·38	0·02	0·37	0·50	0·23	0·05	0·44	0·78	0·05

0·0 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005

On the notification of a case of Consumption, printed precautions to be taken are freely distributed, and amongst our poorer population advice is given by our women inspectors as to the nursing of the sufferers.

In the event of death, disinfection of the house, bedding, &c., is recommended, and this work is carried out by the Sanitary Authority.

Notices have also been issued, warning the public of the danger of infection through spitting in public places and onveyances.

Disease Map.

I append to my Report a Map of the City, shewing the distribution of deaths from Diarrhœa, Whooping, Cough Measles, Typhoid Fever, Scarlatina and Diphtheria.

Bacteriology.

The following statement shews the number and results of Bacteriological examinations during the year :—

DISEASE SUSPECTED.	NUMBER OF CASES.	RESULT.		
		Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.
Diphtheria	232	76	3	153
Typhoid Fever...	10	2	...	8
Phthisis	27	16	...	11
Anthrax	1	...	...	1
TOTALS......	270	94	3	173

Hospitals.

Four hundred and ninety-nine patients have been admitted during the year 1908, as against 726 in 1907, and 903 in 1906.

Of the cases admitted into hospital, 235 were suffering from Scarlatina, 178 from Diphtheria, 80 from Typhoid Fever, 3 from Measles, and 3 were admitted for isolation.

The admissions were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
142	89	123	145

Five hundred and twenty-four cases of Scarlatina were notified to the Authority, of which number 235, or 44·8 % were removed to the Sanatorium for isolation. Of the 235 admitted, 1 proved fatal, giving a case fatality of 0·4 % of the cases admitted, as against 2·4 % in 1907, and 3·7 % in 1906.

One hundred and thirteen cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, of which number 80, or 70·7 %, were admitted to the Hospitals. Of this latter number, 21 proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 26·2 %, as against 14·6 % for 1907, and 13·7 % for 1906.

Four hundred and sixty-seven persons were notified as suffering from Diphtheria. Of this number, 178, or 38·1 %, were removed to the Hospitals for isolation. Of the 178 admitted, 15 proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 11·8 %, as against 10·2 % in 1907, and 13·6 % in 1906.

The percentage of deaths from all causes to the total admissions, was equal to 8·2 %, as against 6·1 % during the year 1907, and 10·6 % during the year 1906.

The average daily number of patients in the Hospitals was 72, and the average stay of each patient was 47 days.

Note.—In addition to the above, the following cases were admitted from outside the city, or from vessels arriving in Port:—Measles, 15; Scarlatina, 9; Diphtheria, 14; Typhoid Fever, 6; and 32 persons were removed for isolation having been in contact with cases of infectious disease.

The following table shews the number of Cases Admitted into the Hospitals in age periods, and the diseases from which they were suffering, and includes Patients admitted from ships and from outlying districts, as well as those from within the City boundary :—

DISEASES.	AGES.									TOTALS.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 up-wards.	
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	18
Scarlatina......	...	58	159	15	10	1	1	...	...	244
Diphtheria ...	2	56	105	20	6	1	...	2	...	192
Typhoid Fever	...	6	29	17	22	5	7	...	...	86
Isolation	2	4	8	7	11	1	1	...	1	35
Totals......	7	131	305	62	50	8	9	2	1	575

Table shewing the number of the deaths which occurred in the Hospitals and the districts from which they were removed.

DISEASES.	Drypool.	Southcoates.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber	Myton.	Newington.	From Outside City Boundary.	TOTALS.
Small Pox......	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlatina	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ...	1	1	...	6	...	2	5	1	16
Typhoid Fever	3	4	...	1	2	7	4	...	21
*Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
*Meningitis......	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
*Pemphigus ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	4	6	...	7	4	10	9	1	41

* Diagnosis doubtful on admission.

TABLE No. 17.—The following TABLE gives the NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO THE HOSPITALS including Port Cases and those from outlying districts from 1889 to 1908.

DISEASES.	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera...........	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox.........	6	22	2	10	178	34	4	4	7	4	800	104	3	10	98	86	47	29	18	...
Measles...........	31	4	13	12	24	21	...	2	7	5	5	1	5	5	...	6	3	12	18	18
Scarlatina.........	198	114	77	192	286	291	494	400	481	221	285	336	295	382	219	275	331	261	332	244
Diphtheria	4	11	11	13	9	10	12	2	...	...	2	10	57	202	183	164	224	358	216	192
Whooping Cough	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever...	55	33	55	36	210	86	98	97	67	86	80	60	94	85	40	121	62	137	49	86
Chol. Diarrhœa ..	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	8	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri Beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever...........	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chicken Pox......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...
Isolation	17	12	7	9	6	1	1	2	...	4	7	7	26	64	74	104	122	105	86	35
Totals	314	204	168	284	726	444	610	507	562	321	1179	518	488	748	616	756	789	911	732	575

EXTENSIONS TO SANATORIUM.

The following report has been presented to the Hospitals Sub Committee, and is now under consideration :—

> In pursuance of your Committee's resolution of the 30th September, "That the Medical Officer of Health be requested to present a report embodying such alterations and additions to the hospital as, in his opinion, are required," I beg to submit the following report :—
>
> The Sanatorium was erected following a Local Government Board Inquiry, conducted by Dr. Airey, into an epidemic of Scarlatina, which occurred in Hull in 1881, when 682 deaths from the disease were recorded.
>
> At that period there was no adequate hospital accommodation to meet the requirements of the City and Port. The only provision then available was the old Garrison Hospital, a temporary wooden structure, to which additions and alterations were subsequently made.
>
> After the erection of the Evan Fraser Small Pox Hospital, these buildings were demolished and destroyed by fire on the 29th April, 1900.
>
> To meet the emergency of the Scarlatina Epidemic of 1881, the Old Borough Asylum, which formerly stood in Argyle Street, was requisitioned for use as a temporary hospital and continued to be used as such until the opening of the Sanatorium.
>
> The building of the Sanatorium was commenced in 1885, on land some 7½ acres in extent, the property of the Corporation, and situate on the Hedon Road. It was first opened for the reception of patients on 24th May, 1887, provision being then only made for the treatment of Scarlatina patients, with the addition of a Pavilion for the isolation of suspicious cases.
>
> Subsequently, in 1889, an additional Pavilion was opened for the treatment of cases of Typhoid Fever, and in 1890–91 a further Pavilion for the reception of Diphtheria patients was provided.
>
> Further additions and alterations (including Nurses' Quarters and a Kitchen) were made in 1897–8, whilst the laundry was extended and new machinery, appliances, &c., added in 1898.
>
> In 1904–5 two new isolation blocks were added, at a cost of £3,028 ; one for the reception of patients suffering

from diseases not definitely determined at the time of admission, and the other for the isolation and treatment of patients who, after being admitted for a specific disease, developed another disease which had been incubating before or at the time of removal.

For the purpose of this extension an additional acre of land was acquired from the Property Committee.

The total cost of the existing buildings up to date is £26,027 4s. 7d., made up as follows: Administrative Department, Scarlatina, Diphtheria and Typhoid Pavilions, Nurses' Home, Lodge and other Outbuildings, £20,974 9s. 3d. Laundry, £2,024 0s. 7d. New Isolation Pavilions, £3,028 14s. 9d.

At present accommodation is afforded at the Sanatorium for 120 patients, but this number is excessive having regard to the cubic space recommended for the treatment of patients in infectious diseases hospitals.

The population of Hull is an ever increasing one, the increase being, according to the Registrar General's Returns, at the rate of over 4,000 per annum.

During the intercensal period 1881–1891, the increase of the popluation was 34,301—equal to 20·7 per cent., the average rate of increase per cent. for the twenty eight largest towns of England and Wales being 11·2.

The Census of 1901 shewed a further increase of population in ten years of 39,787, equal to 19·8 per cent., the average increase per cent. in the seventy six largest towns of England and Wales being 14·0.

According to the Registrar General's Returns, the present estimated population of Hull is 271,137, which shews the annual increase for the past seven years has exceeded the average for the previous ten years.

As I have pointed out in previous reports on the subject, the ratio of beds to the population, for whose wants the hospitals are provided, depends upon the special circumstances of the district, and with a large artizan population such as in Hull, one bed to every 1,000 inhabitants might be considered adequate, and the Local Government Board recommend a cubical capacity of 2,000 cubic feet and a floor space of 144 square feet per inmate as an ideal scale for hospitals for infectious diseases, and, under ordinary circumstances, this limit should not be curtailed, even for children, but, if possible, extended.

Overcrowding, especially of Scarlatina and Diphtheria cases, not only retards the convalescence of patients, but is often the cause of secondary attacks of the former disease and prolongs the period of infection of the latter, and especially an increase of sequelæ, namely :—

(*a*) An increased number of attacks of Albumenuria and its prolonged duration.

(*b*) Chronic discharge from the ear and nose.

(*c*) The danger of return cases, and

(*d*) An additional danger from infection to those in attendance upon the sick.

I submit a tabulated statement, shewing the number of cases of Scarlatina, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever notified during the past five years, together with the number and percentage of removals of notified cases to hospital.

I would, however, point out that these figures would have been greatly increased had there always been accommodation for those requiring removal.

The want of additional accommodation at the Sanatorium has been frequently felt in recent years, and on occasions it has been necessary to refuse admission altogether, whilst, at other times, only cases of Diphtheria requiring tracheotomy, and urgent cases of Scarlatina and Typhoid Fever could be received into the Sanatorium.

It should also be borne in mind that the Corporation have an agreement with the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority to receive into their hospitals infectious or suspicious cases which may be imported by ship, also agreements to receive patients from the Sculcoates Rural District, the Urban Districts of Hessle and Cottingham, the Borough of Hedon, and from the Victoria Barracks, Beverley.

Although some of the pavilions at the Evan Fraser Hospital not used for Small Pox may, at times, be used as an auxiliary to the Sanatorium in times of emeregncy, it frequently happens that they are not available owing to Small Pox patients being treated in other pavilions, and, should Scarlatina, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever patients happen to be under treatment there when a case of Small Pox is admitted, they have to be immediately transferred to the Sanatorium.

Return of cases of Scarlatina, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever notified and the number admitted to Hospital during the five years, 1903–1907 :—

	SCARLATINA.			DIPHTHERIA.			TYPHOID FEVER.		
	Cases Notified.	Number of Cases Removed to Hospital.	Percentage of Removals to cases Notified.	Cases Notified.	Number of Cases Removed to Hospital.	Percentage of Removals to cases Notified.	Cases Notified.	Number of Cases Removed to Hospital.	Percentage of Removals to cases Notified.
1903....	492	200	40·7	494	177	35·8	97	34	35·1
1904....	506	244	48·2	526	156	29·6	190	121	63·6
1905....	675	326	48·3	700	208	29·7	128	62	48·4
1906....	526	254	48·2	1253	345	27·5	258	130	53·1
1907....	819	323	39·4	696	205	33·9	89	41	46·0

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Diphtheria in recent years has shown a considerable increase in urban populations, and especially has this been the case in this City, due possibly to the aggregation of young children in elementary schools.

Diphtheria Block.—It is, therefore, essential that ample hospital accommodation should be provided to meet the exigencies of the present and future requirements, and I recommend that a new block of buildings, affording accommodation for fifty Diphtheria patients, be provided, the plans being so designed as to admit of future extensions to the building.

Typhoid Block.—The present Diphtheria wards might with advantage be utilised for the treatment of Typhoid patients, as at certain periods of the year the existing Typhoid pavilion has been found to be totally inadequate. With this addition, accommodation would then be available for Typhoid patients for the present and the immediate future.

Discharge Block.—A new building for the reception of convalescents, for the purpose of bathing and disinfection prior to their discharge from hospital, should also be provided, as the present building is in too close proximity to the administrative department, and prevents any future extension to the latter building.

Nursing and Domestic Staff.—At present there is not sufficient accommodation for the nursing and domestic staff, and I would recommend that the existing nurses' quarters be extended so as to provide 25 additional beds, a sitting room, with the provision of necessary baths, W.C. and lavatory accommodation, also that additions, including bathrooms, be made to the administrative building so as to afford bedroom accommodation for 12 servants ; such alteration to include a living room for the domestic staff as the present accommodation is too small and does not admit of extension. The room at present used by the domestic staff could be utilized as a dining-room for the Medical Officer and Matron.

Having regard to the fact that the bacteriological work for the City is now carried out at the Sanatorium by the Resident Medical Officer, and that the Sanitary Committee have recommended the appointment of a whole-time officer to undertake the analytical and bacteriological work, it is essential that a properly equipped laboratory should be provided in connection with the extension.

This would lessen the cost of administration, and there would be no dual control.

At the present time this work is carried out in a temporary laboratory in a ward of one of the new isolation blocks. This arrangement, however, is unsuitable, and takes up room intended for patients. The present surgery is required for office purposes, and as a waiting room for persons calling to interview the Medical Officer and Matron.

I therefore, recommend that a new building be erected, to include accommodation for a fully equipped laboratory, a surgery, sleeping apartments for the porters, who are at present located in a portion of the Scarlatina pavilion, and also provision for the housing of the bicycles used by the hospital staff.

In carrying out these suggested extensions, land adjoining the crematorium might be acquired, the drain abutting thereon should be filled in, and the shrubbery near the drain removed to what would be the boundary of the Sanatorium grounds.

The present greenhouse should be removed to a more suitable position, where additions already reported upon by the City Engineer should be made, and the site on which it now stands could be utilized for the other extensions which I have indicated.

From an hygienic point of view, the substitution of electric light for gas is most desirable, and in carrying out the proposed alterations and extensions to the Sanatorium, I suggest that it would be a fitting opportunity of again considering the advisability of adopting electricity as the means of illuminating the whole of the buildings.

In the consideration of hospital extensions, regard should be had to future additions to the buildings erected, and it is better that such schemes should be thought out and matured in the absence of epidemics, as in hastily providing accommodation there is not the opportunity to give that thought and consideration to so important a subject as is desirable in the interests of efficiency and economy.

J. Wright Mason,
Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1908.

Medical Inspection of Schools.

Under the provisions of the Education Act, 1907, the Education Authority duly appointed Officers to carry out the work required under the Act. A copy of the first Report of the Senior Medical Officer is appended and shews the work done under the Act and the steps taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases (*see page* 91).

Removal of Human Remains.

In pursuance of licenses received from the Secretary of State for the removal of human remains interred under the Wesleyan Chapel, Great Thornton Street, and the Wesley Hall, Humber Street, 100 bodies were, between the 23rd March and the 10th April, disinterred from the former, and between the 15th and 27th June, 117 bodies from the latter place of worship.

The coffins and remains were placed in well-pitched shells and surrounded by newly-made charcoal, and reburied in the Hull General Cemetery. The basements and vaults, after exhumation of the bodies, were thoroughly cleansed and limewashed.

Owing to the Corporation requiring a portion of the Hebrew Burial Ground at Marfleet, for the purpose of widening the Hedon Road, 29 bodies were, on the 31st August and 1st September, under a license issued by the Secretary of State, exhumed from the portion of the site required and re-interred in another part of the burial ground. Similar precautions were adopted as in the two former instances.

Fish-curing Houses.

Hull was one of the first towns engaged in the fish industry to obtain byelaws for the regulation of fish-curing houses, and a systematic inspection of these premises is made. Their inclusion, more recently, as workshops under the Factory Act, 1901, has led to substantial improvements of the conditions under which the employees work.

Owing to complaints having, from time to time, been received as to nuisances caused by smoke arising from a number of fish-curing houses, action has been taken for their abatement, resulting in fourteen premises being re-constructed upon an entirely new principle. The buildings have been raised to heights varying from 50 to 60 feet, and are provided with revolving iron cowls fixed in the roofs in lieu of the old system of louvres.

Pig-keeping.

New byelaws with respect to the keeping of pigs were sanctioned by the Local Government Board in December, 1906, and are now in operation. Byelaws 11 and 12 provide as follows :—

> " (11) The occupier of any premises shall not keep any swine or deposit any swine's dung or any pig-wash in a noxious or offensive condition within the distance of forty feet from any dwelling-house, nor where the number of swine kept on any premises exceeds three, of any age of more than nine weeks, shall the occupier of such premises keep such swine within a distance of sixty feet from any two dwelling-houses not being in the same curtilage of such premises."
>
> " (12) The occupier of any premises shall not keep any swine within the distance of one hundred feet from any dwelling-house, unless the sty or place in which swine are kept be maintained in a cleanly and wholesome condition."

The enforcement of the byelaws is leading to a great reduction in the number of pigsties situate in undesirable localities.

Midwives Act, 1902.

During the year 1908, in accordance with Section 10, Midwives Act, fifty-two midwives notified their intention to practice within the City. As shewn on the annexed table, sixteen were hospital-trained Certificated Midwives, and thirty-seven *bona fide* Certificated Midwives. The total number of midwives practising for 1908 gives an increase of one over the preceding year 1907, and a decrease of six as compared with 1905. Two midwives (*bona fide*) died in the month of November, and six midwives, three hospital trained, and three *bona fide*, for various reasons, ceased to practice within the area.

A retrospect of the past three years, viz., since the Midwives Act came into force on 1st April, 1905, shows a very marked improvement, in the general condition of habitation and mode of practice of the *bona fide* midwife, an improvement which is well maintained. On the Act coming into force, the number of women who applied for enrolment under Section 2 was sixty-four. The number wearing dresses of unwashable material whilst pursuing their calling was forty-three, giving a percentage of 67·1. The number practising without using any antiseptic precautions was fortyseven, giving a percentage of 73·4. Midwives habitually intemperate give a total of eight, or 12.5 per cent.

All the midwives in the course of their duties are now wearing dresses of washable material, and each carries a suitable bag fitted with a removable washable lining, antiseptics and appliances as required by the Central Midwives Board's Rules.

No case of intemperance or misconduct was reported to the Local Supervising Authority during the year.

As shewn on tabulated sheet, 218 inspections were paid to the midwives. All cases of still-birth, death of infant, &c., have received careful investigation. The total number of births registered in the City was 8,167, of which number 3,708 were attended by registered midwives.

Twenty-four cases of Puerperal Fever have been notified and investigated. If the case occurs in the practise of a midwife, Quarantine is imposed on her till Section 5, Central Midwives Board's Rules have been complied with. The annexed sheet shows the classification. (*See page* 51).

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The above Act came into force on the 9th March, 1908, and from that date to the end of the year 5,853 births were notified, being equal to 87·7 per cent of the proportion of births registered from the date of the Act coming into operation.

The Act has so far worked satisfactorily. The women Inspectors do not visit any case until the medical attendant or midwife has ceased attending, thus taking up the work of instruction when a young mother often feels most helpless. Prior to the Act coming into force the voluntary notification of births was undertaken by the midwives, whose co-operation greatly facilitated the work of inspection. Unfortunately, the limited number of inspectors has made it impossible to get into touch with the infant at as early an age as is desirable. Since the close of the year the Sanitary Committee have appointed two additional women inspectors to assist in carrying out this work.

Many requests to re-visit the infant have been made by the parent or guardian, and in each instance has met with an immediate response. On the inspector's first visit to an infant, the general condition of the child and the home surroundings are noted. Printed instructions, and verbal advice with regard to cleansing, clothing, feeding, &c., are, when desirable, given, and if thought necessary, the infant is weighed. Subsequent visits have, in many instances, shown the instructions given to have been carefully carried out.

The tabulated sheet attached shows the number of naturally fed and artificially fed infants, and though it is too soon to expect great results from the working of the Act, it is to be hoped that it will gradually lead to a decrease in the rate of infantile mortality and to an improvement in the stamina of the children of the city.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE WOMEN INSPECTORS.

		MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.															Notification of Birth Act, 1907 (Came into Operation March 9th, 1908).						Miscellaneous Visits, Etc.			
MONTH ENDED.	DAET.	No. Notifications of intention to practice received from Midwives.	No. Hospital Trained Midwives.	No. Bona-fide Midwives.	No. Midwives deceased, removed from area or retired.	No. Inspections paid to Midwives.	No. Notifications "Medical Help' received.	No. Notifications "Death of Mother" investigated.	No. Notifications "Death of Infant" investigated.	No. Notifications Still-born In'ants investigated.	No. Notifications Burial Still-born Infants Received.	No. Puerperal Fever Cases Notified and Investigated.	No. Midwives on whom Quarantine of different periods was imposed.	No. Breach of C.M.B. Rules Investigated.	No. Complaints of Midwives Received and Investigated.	No. Uncertified Women taking title of Midwife.	No. Births Living Child Notified.	No. Breast-fed Infants visited.	No. Bottle-fed Infants Visited.	No. Mixed-diet fed infants Visited.	No. Re-visits paid to Infants.	Total No. Infants Visited and Instructions Given *re* Rearing.	No. Whooping Cough Cases Investigated.	No. Diarrhœa Cases Investigated.	No. "Verminous" and "Dirty" Children Visited.	Other Visits to make Enquiries, Etc.
Jan.	25	44	8	36	0	21	26	0	3	22	22	2	0	0	0	0	338	190	51	0	35	276	3	0	18	120
Feb.	22	4	4	0	0	14	32	0	4	17	37	5	2	0	0	0	187	124	28	2	84	238	4	1	24	162
Mar.	28	0	0	0	0	20	17	0	3	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	355	83	27	15	26	151	0	1	24	130
Apl.	18	0	0	0	2	19	18	0	1	10	15	2	2	0	0	0	524	85	22	0	9	116	5	0	14	82
May	16	0	0	0	0	10	21	0	0	12	20	4	2	0	0	0	650	184	39	8	24	255	4	1	19	116
June	13	1	1	0	0	19	19	0	2	11	22	0	0	0	0	0	561	268	34	57	82	441	2	0	8	171
July	11	1	1	0	1	17	21	0	1	13	11	2	0	0	1	0	617	244	29	37	35	345	1	1	7	140
Aug.	8	0	0	0	1	20	22	0	2	13	20	3	1	0	0	0	569	299	46	40	37	422	2	27	1	161
Sept.	5	0	0	1	0	12	25	0	3	5	21	1	0	0	1	0	515	198	18	29	21	276	1	101	3	158
Oct.	3	0	0	0	0	18	16	0	1	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	547	151	17	38	53	259	3	69	5	120
Oct.	31	1	1	0	0	19	18	0	2	12	16	1	0	0	0	0	486	215	16	36	92	359	1	29	1	190
Nov.	28	1	0	0	2	10	14	0	2	15	26	3	0	1	0	0	504	172	16	26	140	354	1	1	0	192
Dec.	26	0	0	0	2	19	15	0	1	12	19	1	1	1	0	0	496	133	16	17	155	321	0	2	6	158
		52	15	37	8	218	264	0	25	167	266	24	8	2	2	0	6289	2346	359	305	793	3813	27	233	130	1900

Women Inspectors' Department.

TOTAL VISITS FOR EACH DISTRICT.

District.	Estimated Population	District Boundaries.	Inspector.	Visits.
	271137	Whole City	Harrison, M., Midwives' Inspr. and Chief Woman Inspector ..	1181
1	144596	Beverley Road (Left Side), Spring Bank, Anlaby Rd., Hessle Road, Mytongate.	Kirkus, W., Assistant Inspr. Evans, J., Temp. Assistant Inspector ..	1936 902
2	126541	Beverley Rd. (Right Side), Holderness Road, High Street, Wincolmlee.	Bower, M., Assistant Inspr.	2516
			Total ..	6535

PUERPERAL FEVER CASES CLASSIFIED, 1908. TOTAL 24.

	No.	Per Cent.
Cases attended by Medical Practitioners ..	6	25·0
,, ,, ,, Hospital Trained Midwives	0	—
,, ,, ,, Bona fide Midwives ..	10	41·6
,, ,, ,, "Handy" Women ..	7	29·6
Diagnosis Doubtful	1	4·1
Total ..	24	
Deaths	11	45·8

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890-1903.

The important sections of the above Acts respecting dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation have been steadily enforced in the City during the year.

One hundred and fifty-three dwelling-houses have been surveyed and represented under the above-mentioned sections to the Unhealthy Dwellings Committee, including those upon the site of the proposed abattoir, as being unfit for human habitation. The usual legal proceedings were instituted. Sixty-eight dwelling-houses have been demolished and their sites cleared, and sixty-nine dwelling-houses structurally altered and made habitable or converted into warehouses, sheds, &c.

The Unhealthy Dwellings Committee have devoted a large amount of time and consideration in carrying out the important duties devolving upon them under these Acts in visiting the various properties represented, and also the plans submitted by Owners for proposed structural alteration to the properties to render them habitable.

In view of probable legislation with regard to the housing of the working classes, a house-to-house inspection has been instituted, especially in the older and congested parts of the City, in order to ascertain the accommodation afforded, their sanitary conveniences, air space and general condition of the dwelling-houses of the working classes.

From the year 1899, the Housing of the Working Classes Acts have been in operation throughout the City, resulting in 723 insanitary dwelling-houses being demolished, 143 structurally altered and made reasonably habitable, 89 converted into warehouses and 18 into workshops; the area covered by the condemned dwellings being, in the aggregate, about 7¾ acres.

Many of these open spaces remain unbuilt upon, especially in the older and congested parts of the City. These breathing spaces are often used as playgrounds by the poorer children of the districts. The demolition and clearing of these insanitary dwellings, and the consequent opening out of small areas, provides a free circulation of air and procures access of light to other small, unwholesome dwelling-houses in the immediate vicinity. This provision of light and air to such houses must have a very beneficial effect upon their occupants. The constant opening out of such areas and the removal of these foul and insanitary dwelling-houses has also a tendency to reduce and prevent the spread of infectious disease, especially that of consumption, and cannot but help to raise the moral tone and general health of the people who live in these congested districts.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Date. 1908.	No. of Houses.	Offence. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation.	Result.
April 14th	14	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, Ether's Buildings, Osborne Street.	Closing Order with costs.

STATEMENT SHEWING SITUATION AND DATE OF DEMOLITION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903.

Date, 1908.	No. of houses demolished.	Situation.
February 19th	4	No. 41, Blanket Row and 3 houses at the rear thereof.
August 11th	2	Nos. 6 and 7, Union Court, Great Union Street.
,, ,, ...	3	Nos. 2, 3 and 4, known as Porter's Place or Oxtoby's Buildings, Booth Street.
,, ,, ...	3	No. 9 Collier Street, and 11 and 14 Union Square, Collier Street.
November 23rd	2	Nos. 4 and 5, Harwoods Place, Air Street.
December 31st	16	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, Humber Terrace, Strickland Street.
,, ,, ...	14	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, Edwin Terrace, Strickland Street.
,, ,, ...	12	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Ogwin Terrace, Strickland Street.
,, ,, ...	12	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Conway Terrace, Strickland Street.
TOTAL...	68	

Public Mortuary.

Table shewing the number of bodies admitted to, and the number of inquests and post-mortems held at, the Mortuary.

Month ended.	Bodies Admitted.			No. of Post-Mortems.			No. of Inquests.	Deaths from Drowning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
January	29	11	40	25	11	36	39	2	—	2
February	24	12	36	17	12	29	35	5	—	5
March	22	7	29	15	7	22	29	4	—	4
April ...	18	13	31	13	11	24	30	5	—	5
May ...	14	4	18	12	4	16	15	2	—	2
June ...	11	8	19	9	7	16	18	3	—	3
July ...	21	6	27	15	6	21	27	5	—	5
August	15	7	22	13	5	18	16	4	—	4
September	12	3	15	8	3	11	15	3	—	3
October	12	9	21	8	9	17	20	1	—	1
November	16	15	31	15	15	30	31	—	1	1
December	19	13	32	16	12	28	31	2	1	3
Totals...	213	108	321	166	102	268	306	36	2	38

TABLE SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DROWNING DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year ..	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
Deaths.	26 ..	41 ..	20 ..	28 ..	28 ..	30 ..	18 ..	26 ..	44 ..	38 ..	299

New Dwelling-Houses.

One hundred and twenty-seven plans for 1187 dwelling-houses were approved by the City Corporation during the year 1908, as compared with 905 in 1907 and 1423 in 1906.

Public Baths.

During the year three hundred and six thousand one hundred and five persons have availed themselves of the use of the Public Baths, particulars of which are given below.

TRIPPETT AND BEVERLEY ROAD.	MADELEY STREET.	EAST HULL.	NEWINGTON (OPEN AIR).
1900... 38417	57059	58041	......
1901... 24919	57790	60549	......
1902... 18806	46748	53540	......
1903... 19795	56891	66230	......
1904... Closed	68550	85097	......
1905...101249	73704	81235	......
1906...114984	73121	77677	......
1907...117409	82536	83301	......
1908...121652	83778	84642	16033

NOTE.—Trippett Baths closed 1904, Beverley Road Baths opened 1905, and Newington (Open Air) Baths opened 1908.

Distribution of Disinfectants.

A gratuitous supply of fluid and powder disinfectant has been given where infectious disease has existed and in other suitable cases. A free use of carbolic disinfecting powder has been made in connection with the excreta and house refuse collection.

Lodging Houses.

A systematic inspection of these houses has been carried out by your Inspector both by day and night, and monthly and special reports have from time to time been furnished to your Committee.

Food Inspection.

The Food Inspection in the City is carried out by Mr. James McPhail, M.R.C.V.S., &c., Chief Foods Inspector, with four assistants, whose duties include the inspection of Meat, Fish, Fruit, Cowsheds and Dairies, and Cows therein, also the Inspection of all Retail Shops in the City where food is sold.

Summary of Seizures.

	lbs.
Beef	117782
Mutton	14903
Pork	24713½
Veal	5777
Goat	43
Fruit	261295
Vegetables	270369
Fish	1023488
Poultry, Game, &c.	7710
	1726080½

The following tabulated statement shows the number of carcases, &c., seized during the year :—

	Beast	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goat.	Total
No. of Carcases	109½	93¾	174½	85¾	1	464½

Tuberculosis.—The Inspection of Carcases affected with this disease has been carried out upon the basis of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

Number of seizures of animals affected with Tuberculosis :

Cows	46½
Heifers	12¾
Bullocks	17¼
Bulls	½
Calves	2
Pigs	109
Total	188

Bacteriology.

Negative results		85
Positive results—		
e.g., Tubercle	3	10
Organisms of Suppuration	3	
Anthrax	2	
Septic Pneumonia	1	
Septicæmia	1	
Total		95

Cause of Seizure of Carcases, January 1st to December 31st, 1908.

No. of Beast	Description.	Cause of Seizure.
46½	Cows	Tuberculosis
12¾	Heifers	do.
½	Bull	do.
17¼	Bullocks	do.
4	Cows	Traumatism and Pyrexia
3	Cows	Septic Metritis
3	Cows	Hydatid Disease and Emaciation
2	Cows	Parturient
2	Heifers	Pyæmia
2	Bullocks	do.
1	Cow	do.
2	Cows	Anthrax
2	Bullocks	Septicæmia
1¼	Bullocks	Decomposition
1	Cow	do.
1	Cow	Septic Pneumonia
1	Heifer	Emaciation
1	Heifer	Metritis and Pyrexia
1	Heifer	Septic Peritonitis
1	Heifer	Septic Metritis and Peritonitis
1	Bullock	Bone Taint
1	Bullock	Gangrene
1	Bullock	Phrenitis
¾	Bullock	Traumatism
¼	Bull	do.
¼	Cow	do.
109½		

No. of Sheep.	Cause of Seizure.
25	Parturient
16	Decomposition
6½ Lambs	do.
5	Asphyxia
3 Lambs	Pneumonia and Pyrexia
2 Lambs	Asphyxia
2	Dropsy
1 Lamb	do.
2	Emaciation
2	Jaundice
2	Gangrene and Pleurisy
1	Liver Disease and Jaundice
2 Lambs	do. do.
2	Empyema
2	Malignant Œdema
2	Hepatitis and Pyrexia
2	Rheumatic Arthritis and Emaciation
1¼	Traumatism
1	Enteritis
1	Nephritis and Pyrexia
1	Gangrenous Pneumonia
1	Pyæmia
1	Heart Disease & Anasarca
1	Carcinoma
1	Ascites
1	Septic Peritonitis
1	Lymphadenoma
1	Steatosis
1	Pulmonary Gangrene
1 Lamb	Rheumatic Arthritis
1	Cirrhosis and Pyrexia
1	Contamination from Filth
1	Gastritis & Decomposition
93¾	

No. of Pigs.	Cause of Seizure.
109	Tuberculosis
35	Liver Disease and Dropsy
8	Rickets
5	Decomposition
5	Pneumonia & Pyrexia
3½	Pleurisy & Peritonitis
3	Nephritis
3	Swine Erysipelas
2	Enteritis
1	Septic Arthritis
174½	

No. of Calves	Cause of Seizure.
2	Tuberculosis
29½	Decomposition
28	Immature
6	Jaundice
6	Joint Ill
2	Pyæmia
2	Emaciation
2	Pleurisy and Pyrexia
2	Peritonitis & Pyrexia
2	Pneumonia & Pyrexia
1¼	Traumatism
1	Melanosis
1	Phrenitis
1	Kidney Disease and Dropsy
85¾	

No. of Goats.	Cause of Seizure.
1	Emaciation
1	

TABLE SHEWING THE CAUSE OF SEIZURE AND THE RESULTS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, &c.

Date.	Description.	Cause of Seizure.	Proceedings.		Results.
			Reported to Sanitaray Committee.	Reported to Town Clerk.	
1908. Jan. 16	9 Cases of Tinned Jams and Marmalade . .	Decomposition	1	1	Fined 20/– including costs
,, 18	2 Pigs Heads 2 ,, Plucks 2 Spleens 1 Mesentery 8 lbs. Beef	Tuberculosis	1	1	Fined 30/– including costs
,, 18 ,, 20 ,, 21 ,, 22	238 Cases of Tinned Jams and Marmalade	Decomposition	1	1	Fined £5 including costs
,, 22	1 Ox Tongue	Phost-Pharyngeal Abscess . .	1	1	Cautioned before Sanitary Committee
Feb. 13	Pig's Lungs, Liver, Spleen and Mesentery . .	Tuberculosis	1	1	Fined 20/– including costs
May 6	734 Bunches of Turnip Tops	Filthy Contamination	1	1	Fined £1 and costs

May 31	Quantity of Mackerel	Decomposition	1	1	Cautioned before Sanitary Committee
June 9	63 lbs. Beef 31 lbs. Mutton 23 lbs. Pork	Decomposition	1	1	Fined 30/– including costs
,, 16	310 Pineapples	Decomposition	1	1	Fined 15/– including costs
July 13	125 Chips Strawberries	Decomposition	1	1	No action taken
Aug. 11	2 Sieves Greengages	Decomposition	1	1	No action taken
Oct. 9	Carcase of Sheep and Offal, also Pig's Pluck	Cancerous Growth and Pneumonia	1	1	Case Dismissed
Nov. 19	Carcase and Offal of a Pig	Tuberculosis	1	1	Cautioned before Sanitary Committee
Dec. 10	Quantity of Salt Fish	Decomposition	1	1	No action taken
,, 13	Quantity of Tomatoes	Decomposition	1	1	No action taken

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 47 lots of Meat or Offal were seized in illegal possession, and the Owners were warned by the Visiting Inspector, or by letter, and six destruction orders were also obtained, but no further action was taken.

There was also a prosecution for storing milk intended for sale in part of a building having direct communication with a dwelling, and the Defendant was fined 12/6 including costs.

PARTICULARS OF FISH, GAME, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c., SEIZED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Fish, etc.

Herrings	829183	lbs.
Haddocks	38470	,,
Codfish	33830	,,
Plaice	19614	,,
Mussels	16546	,,
Mackerel	15445	,,
Salted Codfish	11872	,,
Catfish	7420	,,
Shrimps and Prawns	5946	,,
Winkles	4256	,,
Halibut	2815	,,
Gurnetts	2800	,,
Whiting	2100	,,
Dried Coalfish	1568	,,
Salmon and Trout	1470	,,
Dabs	980	,,
Roes	840	,,
Megerams and Witches	700	,,
Skate	644	,,
Rays	420	,,
Cured Fish	294	,,
Cured Herrings	266	,,
Oysters	210	,,
Monk Tails	140	,,
Lemon Soles	112	,,
Bream	56	,,
Anchovies	32	,,
Crabs	31	,,
Sardines	5	,,
Total	998065	lbs.

Game, etc.

Rabbits	6297	lbs.
Hares	437	,,
Chickens	252	,,
Grouse	201	,,
Partridge	160	,,
Venison	140	,,
Pigeons	76	,,
Ducks	51	,,
Black Game	33	,,
Ptarmigan	28	,,
Caper Cailzie	17	,,
Plover	14	,,
Pheasants	4	,,
Total	7710	lbs.

Fruit.

440½	Bags	Chestnuts	44050	lbs.
1367	Sieves	Cherries	32808	,,
24	Chips	do.	288	,,
19	Cradles	do.	665	,,
75	Boxes	do.	300	,,
12	Baskets	do.	144	,,
233¾	Barrels	Apples	32725	,,
57	Sieves	do.	1197	,,
45	Baskets	do.	945	,,
15	Bushels	do.	630	..
14	Bags	do.	1568	,,
14	Boxes	do.	784	,,
198	Barrels	Pears	16632	,,
22	Crates	do.	924	,,
23	Sieves	do.	483	,,
3	Pots	do.	252	,,
		Carried forward	134395	,,

Fruit—*Continued.*

	Brought forward		134395	lbs.
3	Boxes	Pears	84	,,
706	Sieves	Greengages	19768	,,
173	Baskets	do.	2076	,,
502	Sieves	Plums	14056	,,
136	Barrels	Victoria Plums	11424	,,
107	Squares	Plums	1498	,,
13	Barrels	do.	1456	,,
7	Muds	do.	784	,,
20	Baskets	do.	280	,,
8	Cradles	do.	280	..
4	Cartloads	Mixed Fruit	13440	,,
12310	Tins	Jams & Marmalade	12310	,,
20	Sieves	Damsons	560	,,
174	Barrels	Grapes	10440	,,
14	Handles	do.	140	,,
322	Sieves	Black Currants	7728	,,
231	Chips	do. do.	1848	,,
107	Sieves	Red Currants	2247	,,
76	Chips	do. do.	760	,,
3	Sieves	White Currants	63	,,
158	Chips	Bilberries	1896	,,
44	Sacks	Walnuts	4928	,,
156	Bags	do.	4680	,,
37	Cases	Lemons	4144	,,
12	Boxes	do.	1008	,,
100	Bags	Figs	1600	,,
7	Casks	do.	980	,,
56	Boxes	do.	56	,,
12	do.	Oranges	1344	,,
11	do.	Mandarines	77	,,
64	Sieves	Apricots	1344	,,
125	Baskets	do.	1250	,,
	Carried forward		260024	,,

Fruit—*Continued.*

		Brought forward	260024 lbs.
18	Cases	Cranberries ..	1008 ,,
145	Chips	Strawberries ..	580 ,,
56	Baskets	do.	224 ,,
21	Chips	Gooseberries ..	252 ,,
3	Strikes	do. ..	30 ,,
6	Chips	Raspberries ..	24 ,,
15	Chips	Brambles	90 ,,
1	Crate	Bananas	56 ,,
1	Bunch	do.	56 ,,
1	Sieve	Peaches	21 ,,
1	Box	Melons	10 ,,
		Total	262375 lbs.

Vegetables.

1632	Bags	Potatoes	182784 lbs.
4	Barrels	do.	672 ,,
315	Bags	Onions	31500 ,,
207	Canisters	do.	28980 ,,
3	Cases	do.	420 ,,
75	Hampers	Cauliflowers ..	8400 ,,
112	Boxes	Cucumbers ..	4480 ,,
300	Boxes	Tomatoes	4200 ,,
38	Crates	do.	1064 ,,
36	Deeps	do.	432 ,,
20	Baskets	do.	200 ,,
18	Barrels	Horse Radish ..	2520 ,,
14	Hampers	Carrots	1568 ,,
70	Crates	Lettuce	980 ,,
4	Cases	do.	112 ,,
4	Bags	Red Cabbage ..	448 ,,
		Carried forward	268760

Vegetables—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	.. ..	268760 lbs.
143	Bags	Yeast	998 ,,
8	Baskets	Spinach	192 ,,
165	Tins	Vegetables ..	165 ,,
2	Boxes	Vegetables ..	112 ,,
20	Tins	Peas	80 ,,
2	Hampers	Seakale	48 ,,
1	Crate	Cress	14 ,,
			270369 lbs.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

Number of Cowsheds in use in the City	121
,, Cows	1545
,, Inspections made	496

Fifty-one letters were sent *re* repairs, structural alterations, abatement of nuisances, contraventions of the Cowsheds and Dairies Orders, &c., and 119 verbal cautions *re* dirty premises, overcrowding, &c., given.

During the inspection of cowsheds and cows therein, 12 cows were discovered either ailing or with abnormal conditions of the udder, &c., and 175 specimens of milk and sputum were microscopically examined, 41 of which gave positive results as follows :—

21	Specimens of Sputum ..	.. Tubercle Bacilli.
12	,, Milk ..	.. .. ,, ,,
8	,, Milk ..	Streptococci of Suppurative Mammitis.

One Notice was served for keeping cows in a shed which was unsuitable and quite unfit for the purpose, which notice was complied with and the shed closed.

AILING COWS DISCOVERED IN COWSHEDS, 1908.

When discovered.	Description.	How disposed of.	Date.	Nature of Disease.
Dec. 10th (1907).	Roan Cow	Slaughtered at Knackeryard	Jan. 1st	Tuberculosis—Generalised
Jan. 27th	Roan Cow	do.	Feb. 12th	do. do.
Apl. 23rd	Roan Cow	do.	Ap.24th	Septicæmia.
May 5th	Red Cow	do.	May 5th	Tuberculosis.
,, 26th	Red and White Cow . .	do.	June 6th	Septicæmia.
Jan. 24th	Red and White Cow . .	Removed to Owner's farm at Nafferton . .	Jan. 21st	Tubercular Nodules in Udder
Mar. 19th	Red Cow	Kept under observation . .		Suppurative Mammitis.
,, 19th	Red and White Cow . .	do. . .		Pharyngeal Abscess.
June 6th	Red Cow	do. . .		Mammitis.
Aug. 11th	Red Roan Cow . .	do. . .		do.
Oct. 10th	White Cow	do. . .		Septic Metritis.
Nov. 11th	Red and White Cow . .	do. . .		Diplococci in Sputum.

The latter six were kept under observation, and the sale of milk of the animals affected with disease of the udder stopped until they had fully recovered.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES BY MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT DURING 1908.

1 Cowshed closed as unfit for such purpose.
333 Square feet of new pavement.
243 Feet of new drainage.
5 New gullies.
1 Intercepting trap and inspection chamber.
1 Vent shaft.
4 Ridge ventilators.
6 Fresh-air inlet ventilators (Sherringham valve windows).
3 New windows.
22 Glass tiles inserted in the roofs of 2 cowsheds.
1 New dairy.
1 Dairy made separate and distinct from the dwelling.
1 Stable separated from cowshed.
1 Cowshed disconnected from manure pit.
2 Cowsheds—cubic capacity increased by removing part of granary floor.
6 Cowshed floors and yard pavements repaired.
5 Manure pits repaired and lined with cement.
142 Feet of new spouting.
1 Cowshed provided with glazed sanitary feeding troughs.

Summary of Premises Inspected.

Slaughterhouses	5751	Inspections.
Butchers' and Provision Shops and Meat Factories ..	747	,,
Cowsheds and Dairies ..	496	,,
Fish Shops and Stalls ..	1027	,,
Fish Curing Houses	257	,,
Fruit Shops & Warehouses ..	1623	,,
Fruit Markets	194	,,
Game Warehouses	413	,,
Victoria Pier	136	,,
Fruit Steamers	524	,,
Total	11168	Inspections.

Epizootic Diseases.

There have been 2 outbreaks of Swine Fever, as against 2 in 1907. Eleven animals were affected, five of which died from the disease, and the remainder were slaughtered. Three animals which had been in contact were not affected.

The whole of the affected animals were condemned and the carcases removed to the Destructor for cremation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

Adopted 1st February, 1890.

Months. 1908.	Cholera	Plague.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Croup.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
January	...	...	...	51	33	...	3	3	...	...	...	18	108
February	...	...	...	77	66	...	5	4	...	...	1	11	164
March	...	...	...	59	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	106
April	...	...	...	48	54	...	1	3	1	...	...	12	119
May...........	...	...	...	31	36	...	3	3	1	...	...	13	87
June	...	...	...	23	32	...	3	2	...	...	...	13	73
July...........	...	...	...	23	24	...	8	...	1	...	...	12	68
August	..	...	...	32	23	...	16	4	...	...	...	15	90
September ...	...	...	...	17	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	19	104
October	...	...	...	59	44	...	26	1	2	...	1	14	147
November ...	...	...	...	46	50	...	9	3	...	...	...	12	120
December ...	...	...	...	58	39	...	3	1	...	...	...	13	114
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	524	467	...	113	24	5	...	2	165	1300

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Observations from the Observatory at Pearson Park (supplied by Mr. H. B. Witty, F.R. Met. Soc.).

JANUARY.

The weather was frequently dull and cold, there being but a moderate amount of sunshine to record; the temperatures were frequently very low, notably on the 3rd and 4th. Sleet and hail fell on 4 occasions and fog prevailed on 6, the latter being dense on the 18th and 19th. It was somewhat stormy on the 8th and 27th. The winds generally were westerly. The rainfall, 1·35, was below the average, the heaviest fall being 0·28 on the 8th. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 56° on the 27th, and the lowest 34° on the 12th and 13th, the mean being 41° 9′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 49° on the 17th, and the lowest 21° on the 4th, the mean being 32°. The mean reading of the solar maximum was 51°. The grass minimum thermometer was at or below freezing point on 19 days, the lowest being 12° on the 3rd, and the highest 45° on the 17th; the mean was 27° 9′. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·604 on the 20th, and the lowest 29·046 on the 8th, the mean for the period being 30·139. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 35° 7′, and at 4 feet deep 42° 7′.

FEBRUARY.

During the earlier part of the month the weather was fairly fine, with dense fogs on the 6th and 7th. Later there were periods of stormy and unsettled weather, although somewhat warmer p.m. A strong gale occurred on the 22nd, with hail, thunder and lightning. Snow fell on the 1st, 28th and heavily on the 29th. The rainfall, 2·18, was 0·32 above the average, and was measured on 17 days. The amount of sunshine recorded was 26·3 hours. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 52° on the 7th, 11th and 18th, and the lowest 38° on the 29th, the mean being 46° 6′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 43° on the 11th, and the lowest 26° on the 29th, having a mean of 35° 6′. The mean reading of the solar maximum was 69°. The minimum thermometer on grass was at or below freezing on 22 occasions, the lowest being 22° on the 5th, and the highest 42° on the 11th; the mean was 30°. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·712 on the 6th, and the lowest 29·048, the mean being 30·031. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 37° 5′, and at 4 feet deep 41°.

MARCH.

Throughout the weather was very variable and somewhat unsettled. There were frequent falls of snow and sleet, with occasional hail. There were several squally periods with some low temperatures. The fog was moderate and at no time dense. The rainfall measured on 22 days totalled 2·17, being 0·38 above the average. The heaviest fall was 0·26 on the 4th and 6th. The sunshine recorded was 38·1 hours, there being only a very few really fine days. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 58° on the 24th, and the lowest 38° on the 1st, the mean being 46°. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 41° on the 23rd, and the lowest 26° on the 15th, having a mean of 34°. The highest reading of the solar maximum was 102° on the 28th, and the lowest 52° on the 26th, the mean being 79°. The highest reading of the grass minimum thermometer was 39° on the 25th, and the lowest 22° on the 15th and 17th, the mean being 29° 5′. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·314 on the 14th, and the lowest 29·088 on the 9th, the mean for the period being 29·847. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 38°, and at 4 feet deep 41°.

APRIL.

The weather continued of a variable and unsettled character, with frequent rains and a continuation of northerly winds, the temperature being lower in consequence. The winds were squally at times and stormy on the 19th and 20th;

snow, sleet and hail fell on several occasions. There were a few bright periods, yet there were several sunless days, the total sunshine recorded being 64·0 hours. The rainfall was 2·59, being 0·87 above the average measured on 21 days, the heaviest fall being 0·57 on the 30th. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 60° on the 2nd, and the lowest 40° on the 24th, the mean being 48° 9′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 44° on the 30th, and the lowest 29° on the 8th, the mean being 36° 9′. Tue highest reading of the solar maximum thermometer was 108° on the 1st, 17th and 20th, and the lowest 61° on the 30th, the mean being 89° 8′. The highest reading of the grass minima was 41° on the 29th and 30th, and the lowest 23° on the 24th and 25th, the mean being 32°. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·512 on the 7th, and the lowest 29·412 on the 24th, the mean being 30·003. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 43°, and at 4 feet deep 42° 7′.

MAY.

The period was of a more mild and settled character, there being some fine warm days, notably at the end of the month. Thunderstorms occurred on the 6th and 13th. The temperatures throughout were greatly improved and maintained. The rainfall, 1·10, was very light, being 0·85 below the average. The winds were fairly moderate and frequently calm p.m. The sunshine recorded was 123·1 hours. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 71° on the 19th and 27th, and the lowest 53° on the 13th, the mean being 62° 6′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 52° on the 1st, 18th and 31st, and the lowest 38° on the 23rd, the mean being 46°. The highest reading of the solar maximum thermometer was 129° on the 27th, and the lowest 51° on the 3rd, the mean being 108° 6′. The highest reading of the grass minimum thermometer was 51° on the 17th, and the lowest 32° on the 23rd, the mean being 41°. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·636 on the 28th, and the lowest 29·038 on the 6th, the mean for the period being 30·032. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 51° 9′, and at 4 feet deep 46°.

JUNE.

The weather throughout was generally fine, there being many bright periods, although frequently it was very cloudy a.m. and p.m., and towards the end of the month it was very cold p.m., after bright days of sunshine. Very little rainfall occurred, the total being 0·91 or 1·21 below the average and measured on 9 days only, while the sunshine recorded was 165·3 hours. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 78° on the 4th, and the lowest 54° on the 6th and 17th, having a mean of 65°. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 54° on the 4th, 26th and 27th, and the lowest 38° on the 7th, the mean being 47°. The highest reading of the solar maximum thermometer was 125° on the 2nd, and the lowest 60° on the 17th, having a mean of 110° 9′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer on grass was 50° on the 4th and 28th, the lowest being 34° on the 7th; the mean was 43°. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·544 on the 27th, and the lowest 29·602 on the 13th, the mean being 30·163. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 57°, and at 4 feet deep 51° 5′.

JULY.

After the first few days it was frequently very cloudy, with heavy falls of rain, until the 18th, when some finer weather prevailed to the end of the month. The winds were usually moderate except on a few occasions. The rainfall was 2·44, being 0·06 below the average; the heaviest fall was 0·76 on the 8th. The total amount of sunshine recorded was 152·1 hours. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 81° on the 22nd, and the lowest 59° on the 6th, the mean being 68° 8′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 62° on the 25th, and the lowest 40° on the 8th, the mean being 53°. The highest reading of the solar maximum thermometer was 130° on the 26th and 30th, and the lowest

75° on the 6th, the mean being 111° 6′. The highest reading of the grass minimum thermometer was 56° on the 25th, and the lowest 38° on the 8th, the mean being 49° 1′. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·562 on the 29th, and the lowest 29·368 on the 17th, the mean being 30·78. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 60° 3′, and at 4 feet deep 54° 5′.

AUGUST.

Some very agreeable weather was experienced for the greater part of the month, and some very beneficial rains occurred. Thunderstorms occurred on the 11th, 23rd and 28th ; hail fell on the 11th, while it was somewhat stormy towards the end of the period. The rainfall, which totalled 1·94, and measured on 16 days, was 0·87 deficient of the average. The sunshine recorded was 160·1 hours. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 80° on the 3rd, and the lowest 59° on the 21st, the mean being 66° 4′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 57° on the 4th, and 8th, and the lowest 41° on the 11th and 12th, the mean being 50° 1′. Thei highest reading of the solar maximum thermometer was 133° on the 3rd, and the lowest 69° on the 21st, the mean being 112° 5′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer on grass was 53° on the 6th, and the lowest 35° on the 12th, the mean being 45°. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·472 on the 2nd, and the lowest 29·380 on the 28th, the mean for the period being 30·020. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 59°, and at 4 feet deep 56°.

SEPTEMBER.

The weather was generally mild throughout and especially so p.m., when on many occasions it was perfectly calm. Thunderstorms occurred on the 9th and 15th, accompanied by rain, while hail fell on the 9th. The temperatures were high towards the end of the period, notably on the 30th. The rainfall measured on 18 days totalled 1·99 and was 0·41 below the average, the heaviest fall being 0·43 on the 22nd. The total amount of sunshine recorded was 106·4 hours. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 78° on the 30th, and the lowest 54° on the 10th, the mean being 63·6. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 60° on the 30th, and the lowest 37° on the 12th, the mean being 48°. The highest reading of the solar maximum thermometer was 114° on the 1st, and the lowest 62° on the 22nd, the mean being 97° 5′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer on grass was 54° on the 30th, and the lowest 31° on the 12th, having a mean of 43°. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·282 on the 30th, and the lowest 29·152 on the 1st, the mean for the period being 29·996. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep being 54°, and at 4 feet deep 54° 8′.

OCTOBER.

The weather was characterized by being exceptionally fine and mild, the temperatures being fairly uniform throughout, although the hours of sunshine were not excessive. The winds were mostly southerly and often calm p.m. The rainfall was very light, viz :—0·82, being 2·44 deficient of the average, while the sunshine recorded was 72·2 hours. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 77° on the 1st and 3rd, and the lowest 48° on the 24th, the mean being 60°. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 57° on the 1st and 9th, and the lowest 32° on the 25th, having a mean of 47°. The highest reading of the solar maximum thermometer was 109° on the 1st, and the lowest 55° on the 26th, the mean being 78° 9′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer on grass was 55° on the 9th, and the lowest 26° on the 25th, having a mean of 42°. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·620 on the 22nd, and the lowest 29·954 on the 10th, the mean being 30·224. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 52°, and at 4 feet deep 54°.

NOVEMBER.

Throughout the month the weather was very dull and often cold, with frequent fog. It was occasionally squally, and, although the rainfall was light, it was a very depressing period. The rainfall measured on 14 days totalled 1·13 or 1·32 below the average, while the sunshine recorded was only 24 hours. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 56° on the 1st, and the lowest 39° on the 30th, having a mean of 50°. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 50° on the 1st and 2nd, and the lowest 26° on the 8th, the mean being 39°. The highest reading of the solar maximum thermometer was 72° on the 6th and 19th, and the lowest 47° on the 30th, the mean was 61° 7′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer on grass was 50° on the 2nd, and the lowest 20° on the 8th and 10th, the mean was 33°. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·490 on the 30th, and the lowest 29·194 on the 22nd, the mean for the period was 30·067. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep, was 44°, and at 4 feet deep 50°.

DECEMBER.

Exceptionally dull weather prevailed throughout the period, on five days only was any sunshine recorded, which amounted to 4·4 hours. On 12 occasions fog was more or less prevalent. It was stormy with rain on the 10th, while from 27th to the end winterly weather set in, with some very low temperatures. The rainfall was remarkably light, viz., 1·59. On the year's fall the deficiency was 6·81. The highest reading of the maximum thermometer in the screen was 50° on the 8th and 21st, and the lowest 27° on the 28th and 29th, the mean being 42·5. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer in the screen was 43° on the 20th and 22nd, the lowest was 12° on the 30th, the mean being 34° 6′. The highest reading of the solar maximum thermometer was 60° on the 11th, and the lowest 33° on the 29th, the mean was 47° 7′. The highest reading of the minimum thermometer on grass was 41° on the 20th, and the lowest 8° on the 30th, the mean was 31°. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·480 on the 1st, and the lowest 28·706 on the 10th, the mean being 29·927. The mean temperature of the earth at 1 foot deep was 39° 8′, and at 4 feet deep 46°.

1908.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—STREET LIST.

DRYPOOL.

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
Arundell Street	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Balfour Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Beaumont Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bellamy Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Churchill Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cleveland Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Craven Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Crowle Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dansom Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Duncan Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Durham Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
East Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Egton Street	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Ellis Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Estcourt Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Field Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gt. Union Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grindell Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hedon Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hodgson Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Holborn Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Holderness Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Holland Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hotham Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Howe Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
James Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jarvis Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lee Smith Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Marvel Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Middleburg Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Naylor's Row	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Bridge Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pelham Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poplar Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Raikes Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Raven Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rosmead Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
St. Mark's Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Seward Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sherburn Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sidney Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Southcoates Lane	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spittle Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spyvee Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Strawberry Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Victor Street	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Waller Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Warwick Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
William's Place (Drypool)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Williamson Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Woodhouse Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Wyke Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

SOUTHCOATES.

Alaska Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Alpha Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Barnsley Street	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Bedford Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
Beeton Street	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Berkshire Street	0	2	0	1	0	0	2
Brecon Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bright Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Buckingham Street	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Burleigh Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chapman Street	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Cornwall Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Courtney Street	0	2	1	0	0	1	14
Dalton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dansom Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Endymion Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Foster Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Glasshouse Row	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Holderness Row	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kent Street	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
Kirkstead Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lorraine Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mersey Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Morley Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nornabell Street	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Poplar Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Stoneferry	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Studley Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Withernsea Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
EAST SCULCOATES.							
Air Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alicia Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bournemouth Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Central Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Epworth Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea
Fleet Street	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Fountain Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Francis Street E.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grange Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kirkby Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lincoln Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Lorne Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
New George Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Northumberland Avenue	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Oxford Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Paul's Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
St. Silas Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Seaton Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Scott Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Sculcoates Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Swann Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sykes Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tunis Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Waterloo Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Westmorland Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wharram Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wincolmlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
York Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

WEST SCULCOATES.

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea
Beverley Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Blake Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Blundell Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brunswick Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cave Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Charles Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cromwell Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
De Grey Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
Elm Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Francis Street W.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Holmes Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lambton Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lorne Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Marlborough Terrace	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Marshall Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mason Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Newland Avenue	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Newstead Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Norfolk Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Park Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Perth Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Providence Row	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Raywell Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Russell Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
St. Paul's Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Sharp Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Silvester Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sykes Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Terry Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Thoresby Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Victoria Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Walmsley Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Waterloo Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wellington Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

HUMBER.

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
Adelaide Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Burden Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canning Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colonial Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Great Passage Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
Great Thornton Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
High Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Hill Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kingston Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mytongate	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Myton Street	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Nile Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Osborne Street	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Pease Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Porter Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Portland Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Posterngate	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
St. James' Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Short Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Upper Union Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Walker Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Waterhouse Lane	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Waverley Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
William Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

MYTON.

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
Airlie Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alexandra Street	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Alfred Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anlaby Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bean Street	0	4	0	1	0	0	9
Boulevard	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Carrington Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Clarendon Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
Day Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Division Road	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Edgar Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
English Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eton Street	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
Goodwin Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Gordon Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Goulton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Harrow Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Hessle Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madeley Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norwood Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Parrott Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Regent Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Rosamond Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
St. James' Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
South Parade	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Staniforth Place	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Stanley Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Strickland Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Tadman Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vauxhall Grove	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Walcott Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Walker Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wassand Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wellsted Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
West Parade	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wyndham Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

NEWINGTON.

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
Alliance Avenue	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arthur Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brighton Street	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
Cecil Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chiltern Street	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Clyde Street	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
Curzon Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
De-la-Pole Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Devon Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eastbourne Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Edinburgh Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Essex Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flinton Street	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Gillett Street	0	6	0	1	0	0	3
Glasgow Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Greek Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Haddon Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haltemprice Street	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Havelock Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hawthorne Avenue	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
Hessle Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Liverpool Street	0	2	0	1	0	0	6
Manchester Street	0	1	0	0	1	0	7
Massey Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Paisley Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Pretoria Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pulman Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Railway Cottages	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rhodes Street	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Rugby Street	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
St. Andrew's Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
St. George's Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sandringham Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Scarbro' Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Selby Street West	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Seymour Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Somerset Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Subway Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Walliker Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Walton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Westbourne Street	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
West Dock Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wheeler Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
White Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Witty Street	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Woodcock Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER ON THE INSPECTIONS MADE FROM THE 1ST OCTOBER TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Hull, 5th March, 1909.

In presenting the first Annual Report, I have to congratulate the Committee on the smoothness with which the scheme has got into working order, and on its favourable reception by the parents of the children. Among the Record Sheets examined, in only five cases has there been objection on the part of a parent to the examination of a child which has not been overcome by explanation. This Report deals with only three months ; therefore no wide deductions can be drawn from the figures, but as far as received they point to a very satisfactory condition of health and physique among the scholars attending the Elementary Schools.

(*a*) Table I appended to the report has been supplied to me by Mr. T. Denton Brooks, the Surveyor to the Education Committee, and shows the arrangements as to ventilation, heating, sanitary appliances, &c., in use in the various schools.

The sanitary supervision being, as afterwards stated, left by the Committee in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health, I have not much first-hand information, but it is within my knowledge that the surroundings of the schools are usually good, none of them being badly overcrowded by factories or mills, and all the Council Schools and most of the Non-provided having adequate playground space. I have also been repeatedly asked to advise as to the lighting and other arrangements in the Schools.

(*b*) I may remind the Committee that the scheme which came into force on the 1st October, 1908, was prepared by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Medical Officer, and that every detail of the arrangements received the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. The Senior Medical Officer is in constant communication with him, and he remains the Chief Officer of the Committee, and in his hands the Committee have left the sanitary supervision of the schools. The arrangements for notifying to him cases of infectious disease, which will be detailed later (*g* page 13) have worked very well, and he is of opinion that more than one epidemic has already been prevented by the steps taken by him and the School Medical Officers in co-operation. I shall quote later one striking instance in which this has occurred.

The Medical Officer of Health also arranges for the bacteriological examination of the swabbings from children suspected of diphtheria and, in cases when he considers it necessary, for the search for carrier cases and other sources of infection in the schools. He supervises in their homes cases of infectious disease reported to him from the schools, arranges for the treatment of children suffering from scabies, and by his sanitary officers deals with filthy and verminous houses.

For the purposes of the medical inspection the Committee appointed six part time male and two part time female school medical officers, whose duties are to visit each school department assigned to them once every month and examine the children who are at the ages assigned for inspection. These examinations do not extend to the conditions of sight and hearing, which are left for the Senior Medical Officer to deal with. The School Medical Officers are also liable to be called in by the teachers on any day before 9.30 a.m. to examine suspected cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles, which, if found, they exclude from School and notify the Medical Officer of Health at once of the fact. The Committee also appointed a whole-time female School Medical Officer, Miss M. Maclean, M.D., whose duties, in addition to those of a part-time School Medical Officer, are to examine any female teachers and bursary holders who prefer to be examined by a lady, and to take medical charge of the Girls' Industrial School. To the Senior Medical Officer are left the examinations of the sight and hearing in Elementary Schools, the examination of children suspected of being mentally deficient, with a view to their admission to the Special classes, the examination of such Teachers and Bursary holders as are not examined by Miss Maclean, and medical charge of the Boys' Industrial School.

The methods adopted in the inspection comprise the weighing and measuring of the children, this being done by the Head Teachers, and their examination by the School Medical Officers by inspection and such methods of physical examination as are necessary to show the soundness or otherwise of the heart and lungs, &c. The examination of the eyes by the Senior Medical Officer is directed in the case of those suffering from errors of refraction to detect such cases as are of sufficient severity to make spectacles necessary, and in the case of those suffering from diseases of the eye or ear to detect those which are amenable to treatment and to notify the parents of the fact.

(*b*) (i.) The Schedule of Medical Inspection drawn up by the Board of Education has been followed in detail.

(*b*) (ii.) The head teachers weigh and measure the children, assist in obtaining information as to family and personal history, and enter this information in the record sheets, together with the facts as to age, clothing, standard and regularity of attendance. They also test the eyesight of the children with test types, and the hearing by voice tests, and submit children defective in these respects to the Senior Medical Officer at his annual visit. They also assist in the preparation of notices to the parents of the results of the medical inspections.

The School Nurse, when notified by the Head Teacher, visits the homes of children suffering from ringworm, scabies or other skin disease, and advises the parents as to treatment.

(*b*) (iii) The parents of children commencing school life are invited by sending to them Form M.I. 4 to be present at the inspection of their children. When they attend they receive clear directions as to the care of their children and letters (Form M.I. 3) are sent to any parents not attending, informing them of any defects which may have been found. The School Nurse visits cases which are referred to her and advises the parents. The result of such visits and the efforts shown by the parents for the amelioration of the evils pointed out have been satisfactory.

(*b*) (iv.) In Council Schools the inspections have not involved the disturbance of any school arrangements, but in such of the Non-provided Schools as have not a private room it has been necessary to remove a class from a room to make accommodation for the inspections.

(*c*) (i.) During the period from the 1st October, 1908, when the inspections commenced, to the end of December, 1908, the School Medical Officers have on 792 occasions visited the departments of the schools. Thirty-three special visits for the inspection of cases of suspected infectious disease have also been paid. The Senior

Medical Officer has also paid visits to 46 school departments for the purpose of examining cases of defective sight or hearing.

(*c*) (ii.) The following classes of children are inspected :—

(*a*) Those commencing school life.

(*b*) Those who are between 7 and 8 years of age on 30th September, 1908.

(*c*) Those who are between 10 and 11 years of age on 30th September, 1908.

(*d*) Those leaving School entirely before the 30th of September, 1909.

(*c*) (iii.) The number and ages of the children were :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Admission ..	1444 ..	1135
7–8 ..	1110 ..	904
10–11 ..	479 ..	578
Leaving ..	655 ..	551
Total ..	3688 ..	3168

Grand Total, 6856.

(*c*) (iv.) 336 children were referred for further examination.

(*c*) (v.) Notices were sent to the parents (Form M.I. 3) of the presence of diseases or defects in 989 cases (14·4% of those examined), 352 being boys (9·5%) and 637 girls (20·1%). A classified statement of the nature of the diseases or defects is appended. (Table II.)

It is to be noted that 350 of these notices (113 boys and 237 girls) are in respect of enlarged tonsils and the presence of adenoids in the throat, and 75 (27 boys and 48 girls) in respect of decayed teeth. 131 are in respect of defects of sight and hearing (60 boys and 71 girls), making 556 in all, and leaving 433 (6·3%) as the number of children considered by the School Medical Officers to be suffering sufficiently severely from diseases of the heart, lungs or other organs to make it necessary to call the attention of their parents to the fact.

The table also shows that in 98 cases the parents had obtained the treatment advised. This number would be much greater if all the results were known, for it must be remembered that as the inspections were continued up to the last day before the end of the School term there would not in many cases be time to obtain treatment and inform the teacher of the fact before the record sheets were sent to me for examination.

The number (16) of those who are returned as not having obtained treatment is satisfactorily small.

(*c*) (vi.) The average time per head occupied by inspection is as follows :—First inspection, 6¼ minutes ; second and third, 5½ minutes ; fourth, 6 minutes.

To this must, however, be added in the case of the 625 children whose sight or hearing was examined by the Senior Medical Officer a further period of 3 minutes each on an average.

(*d*) The facts disclosed by the medical inspection of the children are shown in the appended tables. As these relate to only 6,856 children, those examined during the three months that the inspection has been in progress, and as during the whole year not less than 20,000 children will be examined, it is obvious that only the broadest deductions can be drawn, and that any others are liable to be contradicted by the figures to be obtained.

The height and weight of the children at the various ages of inspection is found in Table III. The Committee will be gratified to hear that at every age the height and weight of children is in excess of the average given in the schedule supplied to the School Medical Officers, which was taken from Tidy's Legal Medicine, and has been regarded as the official average. The excess in height varies from an excess of 4½ inches in girls of 12-13 to equality with the average with boys of 14-15, and in weight from an excess of 17 lbs. in girls of 12-13 to one of 1½ lbs. in boys of 6-7.

Parallel with this is the record of nutrition (Table IV.) which is again satisfactory, only 76 (1·1%) of the children being returned as badly nourished, and 5,659 (82·5%) as normal or good.

In the Family History a very scanty number of facts are recorded, as it is only when the mother attends at admission that anything useful can be ascertained This is clearly shown in Table V. by the much larger number of figures recorded at the admission examinations, particularly those of girls. The figures show the number of cases in which some near member of the family (parent, grand-parent, brother or sister) had suffered from the disease in question.

The Personal History of the Children is more fully recorded and is probably more reliable. It is shown in Table VI. The chief point of interest brought out by this record is the fact that 1,227 (47·5%) of the children, 596 boys (41·3%) and 631 girls (55.3%) had suffered from measles before their admission to school. This large proportion shows that the Infants' School cannot be regarded as the only breeding ground of the disease, and this is further emphasised by the fact that at the age of 7–8 the percentage for both sexes together has only increased by 13·5% to 61·0%, this increase being caused by attacks which may, but have not necessarily, all been acquired in school. Taking the figures at the age 10–11, these show a decrease on those at 7–8, viz., 56·9%, and there is a further decrease at the leaving age, viz., 50·6%. These latter variations probably depend on these children having passed their earlier years in periods when measles was not epidemic, and therefore having escaped attack either before admission or at the infant school.

These results, if confirmed by longer and wider experience, show that measles is not a disease which is chiefly acquired at school.

The diseases and defects found are shown in Table VII., under the heads given in the Schedule of the Board of Education, Circular 582. The diseases and defects, which were found in considerable numbers, are stated by name, but to economise space those of which there were only one or two examples are grouped as other diseases.

Examining the table somewhat in detail, it is found that 2,404 children (1,489 boys and 915 girls) are reported as suffering from decayed teeth to various degrees. This number, 35·2% of the number examined, is rather below the number expected as based on inspection elsewhere. Severe cases of decay, with or without septic inflammation of the mouth, numbered 245 (154 boys and 91 girls).

As was expected, the largest number recorded are cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, 2,580 (37·8%), but that these were by no means all severe cases is shown by the fact that only 350 notices were issued to the parents. It is satisfactory to find that in 61 cases enlarged tonsils or adenoids had been removed by operation before the inspections took place.

A very large number, 1,595, 23·2% (1,307 boys and 288 girls) had the cervical glands enlarged, but these again were not considered to be serious in many cases, for only 16 notices to parents (6 boys and 10 girls) were issued. Drs. Lecky and Horton, in the examination of school children at Brighton, found that it was the exception to find a child without one or more of these glands enlarged.

The figures as to diseases and defects of sight and hearing are not comparable with the other figures in the Table. The examination of these defects is performed by the Senior Medical Officer, who for that purpose visits each department once a year. As only three months have elapsed since the inspection was started, only about one-third of the Schools have been visited, and the figures regarding the eye and ear represent all the defects in that number of Schools, while those in the rest of the Table represent one-third of the defects in all the Schools. 625 children were examined, who had either obvious disease of the eyes or ears or whose vision was less than 6/9 in one or both eyes, or who were deaf to voice tests. 131 notices were issued to parents with regard to these cases.

19 boys and 17 girls were reported to stammer in their speech, and 9 boys and 9 girls to be mentally defective.

Coming next to the more serious systemic diseases, 195 children, 2·8% (85 boys and 109 girls) showed signs of heart disease, 109 (29 boys and 80 girls) being cases of valvular defect, and 19 (13 boys and 6 girls) being suspected ot that defect but not certainly suffering from it. The other diseases were chiefly irregular action or dilatation of the heart.

Diseases of the Lungs other than tubercle were practically represented by Bronchitis, 260 cases (128 boys and 132 girls). Of these cases 171 were in children under 7 years of age. 49 notices were issued to parents in the cases of 11 boys and 38 girls, of whom 10 boys and 23 girls were under 7 years of age. The other diseases of the lungs were only represented by 10 cases (5 boys and 5 girls), making 270 cases of lung disease other than tubercle, or 3·9%.

Tubercular disease was recognised or suspected in 148 cases (44 boys and 104 girls), 2·3%. If the merely suspected cases, 82 (24 boys and 58 girls) are deducted, it leaves 66 cases, 0·96% of tubercular disease, of whom only 6 (3 boys and 3 girls) were suffering from lung trouble, 0·08%. The cases of tubercular glands reported numbered 39 (5 boys and 34 girls), 0·57%, and of joint diseases, active or cured, 12 (0·16%), with 9 (0·12%) of other kinds of tubercular diseases.

Taking a large number of statistics which I have collected from the towns of England and Scotland generally, comprising among others, London, Liverpool, Blackburn, Brighton, Edinburgh, &c., where a total of 8,858 children were examined before the medical inspection of children became compulsory, the figures with those given above, may be tabulated as shewn below :—

	Number examined.	Pulmonary Tubercle.	Suspected Pulmonary Tubercle.	Other Lung Diseases.	Tubercular Glands.	Enlarged Glands.	Bone or Joint Disease.
Other Towns—	8858	0·65%	—	3·57%	1·6%	13·8%	0·59%
Hull—	6856	0·08%	1·2%	3·9%	0·57%	23·1%	0·16%

Of declared tubercle of the lung, Hull has only $\frac{1}{8}$ the average number, but if the cases in the next column are all really tubercular, Hull would have about double the average. It is improbable that this is so, and further examination will decide it. Most of these cases are referred for re-examination. The Hull percentage of other lung diseases is about equal to, while in the case of tubercular glands and bone and joint diseases it is only about one-third of that of the rest of England. In any case, the proportion of tubercular cases attending School is very small, the correct explanation being probably that of Dr. Greenwood, who found that the percentage of tubercle among children attending School at Blackburn was 0·25%, while among those excused attendance on account of illness it was 11·8%, showing that when a child is attacked by tubercular disease it soon becomes seriously ill and is kept at home.

Diseases of the Nervous System were not numerous, 45 in number (25 boys and 20 girls), 0·65%. Two boys and 3 girls are returned as epileptic and 9 boys and 4 girls as suffering from chorea.

Rickets gives a large number of cases 375 (199 boys and 176 girls) 5·4%, but the disease was in most cases very slight, as only 4 notices were issued to parents (2 boys and 2 girls) all in examinations of children under 7 years of age.

Among deformities the various deviations of the spinal column are the most numerous, 332 (274 boys and 58 girls) 4·8%. The lateral deviation in 215 (3·1%)

of the boys is so slight that it is only reported by the School Medical Officer as right (or left) shoulder depressed ½″ or 1″. No similar cases are reported amongst girls. If these cases are deducted it leaves 117 (59 boys and 58 girls) 1·7%. 48 notices were issued to parents in respect of these cases (37 boys and 11 girls). Club foot (usually resulting from infantile paralysis) was the next most numerous deformity, 51 cases (28 boys and 23 girls).

Of Infectious Diseases 20 cases were diagnosed among the children who were presented for the ordinary inspection—diphtheria 11, measles 1, chicken pox 3, whooping cough 5. These cases are most important, as they were not suspected by the teachers, and no special visits would have been asked for, at any rate on the day on which they were seen. By their exclusion, serious foci of infection of the Schools were removed and possibly epidemics prevented. Two of the cases of diphtheria are specially important, as they were nasal cases, differing entirely from the typical disease and would probably not have been recognised as dangerous even by a doctor who was not in active practice. The result of the examination of the swabbing was positive in both cases. These cases of nasal diphtheria are the most dangerous of the "carrier cases" in the Schools.

A considerable number of cases of ringworm of the head and body, and of scabies, were discovered and excluded, and also 9 cases of granular ophthalmia.

6 cases of Fever of unascertained origin were found and notices sent to their parents.

Of other diseases, anæmia was the most frequent, 211 cases (64 boys and 147 girls). Only very few diseases of the digestive or urinary system were found. Diseases of the skin were frequent, 118 cases (54 boys and 64 girls), eczema being the chief with 75 cases (35 boys and 40 girls).

Hernias were frequent among the boys (32 cases), while there were only 5 among the girls. It is satisfactory to note that seven boys had been cured by operation before the inspection.

(*e*) As regards the social conditions of the children, the most noticeable indication derived from a perusal of the record sheets is derived from the statement of the condition of the boots and clothing, which is filled in by the Head Teachers. Of the 3688 boys examined, 34 (·9%) are reported as having no boots, 269 (7·3%) as having bad or poor boots, and 497 (13·5%) as having fair boots; making 21·7% whose boots were recorded as worse than good. The girls give a rather worse record. Of 3168 examined, only 7 (·2%) are recorded as being without boots, 230 (7·2%) as having bad ones, and 564 (17·8%) as having fair boots; 25·2% whose boots were worse than good. General clothing is stated to be bad in the case of 247 boys (7%) and 201 girls (6%), fair in the case of 662 boys (17·9%) and 564 girls (17·8%). Thus 24·9% of the boys and 23·8% of the girls had clothing which was described as worse than good. In looking over the record sheets it is striking to notice how often the physique of the child is in inverse ratio to the state of its clothing, this agreeing entirely with the observation of Dr. Kerr, published in his report to the Education Committee of the London County Council in 1906, in which he contrasts the sturdiness of the survivors of the slum children with the feebler condition of children of apparently a higher social scale.

The general high average of nutrition and the excess of height and weight over the accepted averages have been pointed out. Hull, as the centre of a large agricultural and sea-faring population, profits in the physique of its children, and it is further favourably situated in that, however dark and narrow some of its slum streets may be, it has hardly any of the cellar dwellings or back to back tenement houses so common in large inland towns. Also there are no half-timers in the Schools, though it is to be feared that many of the children are much overworked out of school hours.

As regards cleanliness, the figures are not so satisfactory. Pediculosis was present in 886 cases (28 %) among the girls, but only in 68 (1·8 %) among the boys. 4 boys and 17 girls were found to suffer from sores caused by dirt. 224 boys (6 %) and 93 girls (3 %) were returned as dirty or very dirty. It will be found later that ringworm was notified 54 times, scabies 26 and granular ophthalmia 20. Children suffering from the three last-named are excluded from School and have to appear monthly to be inspected by the School Medical Officer until they are found fit to be re-admitted.

(*f*) In the treatment of the various defects in the large number of cases, the parents take their children to their private or club medical attendant or to the Infirmary, Children's Hospital or Dispensary. In the matter of spectacles required to correct refractive defects, a scheme was instituted by the Committee, three years ago, whereby spectacles ordered by a prescription obtained from a private practitioner or from the Infirmary or the Dispensary, could be obtained at a cheap rate by small payments made to a Head Teacher. The School Nurse, at the request of the Teacher or School Officer, advises the parents as to the treatment of ringworm, pediculosis, skin diseases, &c. The Nurse also issues orders for free sulphur baths for children suffering from scabies or other skin diseases.

(*g*) In respect of the detection and prevention of infectious diseases, the regulations are that when a Teacher suspects a child to be suffering from an infectious disease, he or she shall send a notice to the School Medical Officer appointed to the School, requesting him to pay a special visit, and, in the meantime, isolate the child as much as possible. The directions to the School Medical Officers make this an urgent notice to be attended to with the least possible delay. If, on examination, the case proves, or is reasonably suspected, to be one of infectious disease, the School Medical Officer sends the child home with a notice (Form M.I. 8) to its parents, stating the nature of the disease and giving directions for temporary isolation and the immediate obtaining of medical treatment. At the same time, a second form is filled up and sent (with, if the case is one of suspected diphtheria, a swabbing of the throat) direct to the Medical Officer of Health, and a third form is filled up and retained by the Teacher as the authority for the exclusion of the child from School. The Teacher sends a notice (Form M.I. 13) to the Secretary of Education of the exclusion of the child and also notices (Form M.I. 10) to the Head Teachers of any departments attended by its brothers or sisters, who are also excluded. An Attendance Officer is instructed to visit the home of the child and, if its parents refuse to obtain medical treatment, notice (Form M.I. 9) to that effect is sent to the Medical Officer of Health, who then takes charge of the case.

In the case of measles, children are excluded for three weeks ; in the case of scarlet fever until a certificate of disinfection is produced ; in the case of diphtheria until a certificate of a negative result of swabbing is produced. Arrangements have been made, by the kindness of the Medical Officer of Health, that the necessary swabbing can easily be obtained. Small pox and typhoid are to fall under the same regulations as scarlet fever.

The contagious diseases, scabies, ringworm of head, granular ophthalmia, and the minor infectious diseases, whooping cough, chicken pox and mumps, are excluded until cured, but special visits are not paid for the detection of these cases.

The Medical Officer of Health is thus immediately informed of the occurrence of any infectious disease, and when an epidemic appears to exist in any School, makes a special investigation as to its cause. In the case of diphtheria, he calls in the School Medical Officer to make swabbings to ascertain if carrier cases exist. During the period of the operation of the inspection, 33 special visits have been paid and 17 cases excluded. Of these, 2 were cases of scarlet fever, 14 of diphtheria and 1 of measles. There were also, as stated above, 9 cases of diphtheria and 1 case of measles, which were excluded after being examined at the ordinary visits of the School Medical Officers, making the total of the three chief diseases scarlet fever 2, measles 2, diphtheria 23. Of the swabbings of the suspected diphtheria cases, 11 were positive and 2 doubtful. 4 cases of diphtheria which were reported from the Wheeler Street School in a period of three days show that in this case the disease had begun to get hold in the School, and the fact that no more cases occurred later shows that the prompt recognition and isolation of the affected children had probably stopped an epidemic.

The large remainder of notifications were for the minor infectious diseases, chicken pox 3, whooping cough 5, mumps 2, sore throat 1, and for the contagious diseases ringworm 54, scabies 26, and granular ophthalmia 20, 111 notifications in all. These were cases which were either seen during the course of the ordinary inspections or were produced by the Teachers to the School Medical Officers at an ordinary visit. They were excluded from School with notice to the parents to obtain treatment and directions to the Teachers to produce them to the School Medical Officer at each monthly visit until he pronounced them cured and fit to mingle with other children.

To the parents of every child suffering from pediculosis a circular is issued giving directions for treatment. The School Nurse visits the homes and superintends the treatment. Sulphur baths, provided by the Sanitary Authority, are available for the treatment of the scabies, but the granular ophthalmia and the ringworm are left in the hands of the hospitals, dispensary and private medical men.

(*h*) Blind children are boarded out by the Education Committee at various Blind Schools at Sheffield, York, etc. Before being sent away they are examined by the Senior Medical Officer.

On attaining the age of 16 years they are granted maintenance scholarships of £1 per month tenable for seven months at the Hull Blind Institution, where they are taught basket making, &c., and at the end of the scholarship period are usually capable of earning a weekly wage. One girl was granted a scholarship of £25 per annum at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, in 1906, and is still holding it. Deaf children are educated at the non-residential centre established by the Committee in Osborne Street. One or two deaf children have, however, been sent to residential institutions in other towns. The mentally defective children are educated at the non-residential centre established a year ago by the Committee. There are no special schools for epileptic or physically defective children.

(*i*) Personal hygiene and temperance have been taught in the Schools by (a) direct and specific lessons selected for the purpose, and (b) by elementary science and object lessons, especially those dealing with human physiology. As far as can be judged by personal appearance and habits in School, the results of this instruction to the children have been beneficial.

Physical exercises have been practised on methods founded on those indicated by the Official Handbook on Drill, and by Swedish Drill. The breathing exercises are those usually prescribed by Authorities on Singing and Voice Culture. Breathing exercises are also carried out during the ordinary physical drill.

The Committee have not made any arrangements for the establishment of open-air schools, school camps, etc., under Article 44 (g) of the Code of 1908.

(*j*) During the short period since the adoption of the scheme no Bursary holders have been examined medically and only 7 teachers on appointment, 1 who was accepted by Miss Maclean, and 4 who were accepted and 2 who were conditionally accepted by the Senior Medical Officer.

Seven teachers were also reported on, on account of absence due to illness, 3 by Miss Maclean and 4 by the Senior Medical Officer.

In concluding my report, I should like to tender my thanks to you, sir, and your staff for the great assistance I have received both in the work of starting the medical inspection and of preparing this report; to my medical colleagues for the energy with which they have taken up their new duties; and on behalf of my colleagues and myself to the teachers for their uniform kindness and courtesy and for the ready help they have given us in making possible a work of such magnitude.

James William Fraser.

TABLE 1.

Council Schools.

Ventilation.—The Schools are ventilated as follows :—

1. Ventilation by Electric Fan :—

    Mersey Street.
    Northumberland Avenue Junior.
    Osborne Street.
    Selby Street West.
    Sir Henry Cooper.
    Somerset Street Junior.
    Thoresby Street.
    Villa Place.

2. Ventilation by "Leicester Vacuum System" :—

    Chiltern Street Junior.
    Estcourt Street.
    Wheeler Street.

3. Natural Ventilation with air pump extractors and fresh warmed air inlets :—

    (*a*) Beverley Road Junior.
    Chapman Street Junior.
    Constable Street.

Courtney Street.
Daltry Street.
Lincoln Street.
Paisley Street Junior.
Stoneferry Road Junior (assisted by gas).
Wawne Street.
Williamson Street.

(*b*) Beverley Road.
Blenkin Street.
Buckingham Street.
Charterhouse Lane.
Clifton Street.
Crowle Street.
Marfleet.
Middleton Street.
Newland Avenue.
Scarborough Street.
Thomas B. Holmes.
Westbourne Street.
West Dock Avenue.

This group (*b*) has no fresh warmed air inlets.

4. Natural Ventilation, without air pumps :—

Day Street.
Fountain Road.
Lambert Street.
Lime Street.
Park Road.
St. George's Road.
Thomas Stratten.

Lighting.—The lighting of the Schools is good.

Warming.—The majority of the Schools are warmed by High Pressure Hot Water apparatus. About 15 Schools and Departments are heated by Low Pressure Steam. Two are heated exclusively by fireplaces (Park Road and Lambert Street).

Equipment.—The equipment of all the new Schools is quite satisfactory, and there is a definite scheme arranged for the improvement of the equipment of the older Schools.

Sanitation, Sanitary Conveniences.—At the Villa Place, Selby Street West, Williamson Street, Blenkin Street Special and Beverley Road Junior Schools, the conveniences are separate pedestal water closets with separate cisterns. The following Schools have Pedestal Latrines, flushed by automatic tanks :—

Chiltern Street Junior.
Courtney Street.
Daltry Street.
Estcourt Street.
Lincoln Street.
Mersey Street.
Northumberland Avenue Junior.
Osborne Street.
Paisley Street Junior.
Sir Henry Cooper.
Somerset Street Junior.
Thoresby Street.
Wawne Street.
Wheeler Street.

The following have Trough Closets flushed in some cases by automatic cisterns and in others by hand levers :—

Blenkin Street Boys'.
Blundell Street.
Buckingham Street.
Chapman Street.
Charterhouse Lane.
Chiltern Street.
Clifton Street.
Constable Street.
Courtney Street Junior.
Craven Street Junior.
Crowle Street.
Daltry Street Junior.
Fountain Road.
Lambert Street.
Lime Street.
Marfleet.
Middleton Street.
Newland Avenue.
Northumberland Avenue.
Paisley Street.
Park Road.
St. George's Road.
Scarborough Street.
Somerset Street Boys', Girls' and Infants'.
Thomas B. Holmes.
Thomas Stratten.
Westbourne Street.
West Dock Avenue.

Stoneferry Road School has Earth Closets.

Water Supply for Washing and Drinking Purposes.—This is obtained from the Corporation mains in the street.

Cleanliness of Schoolrooms and Cloakrooms.—The floors are properly scrubbed every two months. The inside walls are brushed down when the Schools are closed for the holidays, and are distempered every three years.

Arrangements for Drying Children's Cloaks and Boots.—No special arrangements are made. The cloakrooms are well heated by pipes.

NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS.

Surroundings.—The above Schools generally have very good surroundings. Salthouse Lane School stands at the corner of two narrow streets, and its other two main walls are built up close with commercial property. It is on the First Floor, with cellars underneath used for commercial purposes. Trinity Church of England School in Humber Street has a graving dock adjoining its playground, and the rivetting and hammering must be very distracting at times.

Ventilation.

(1) *Natural Ventilation with Air Pump Extraction.*—St. Patrick's, Newland Church of England Infants', St. Luke's (partly), Drypool (partly), St. Mary's R.C. (partly), St. Gregory's (new room only).

(2) *Natural Ventilation Without Air Pump, i.e.*, ventilating openings in ceiling and roof.—St. Luke's, St. James', Salthouse Lane, St. Mary's R.C. (partly), St. Gregory's (one room is ventilated by air pump ventilators, and all Ground Floor rooms by opening windows only), Christ Church Boys' and Infants', Newland Church of England Mixed, St. Vincent's, St. Wilfrid's, Sculcoates (St. Paul's).

(3) *Ventilation by Windows Only.*—St. Mark's, Trinity, St. Charles' (some rooms are ventilated by methods 1 and 2), Christ Church Girls', St. Joseph's, Hebrew (partly also by extracts in some rooms), Trippett (St. Philip's), Drypool (also has air pump ventilators in certain rooms), St. Mary's R.C. (partly by method 2).

The above is a general statement of the ventilation of the Schools without entering into details. There are, for instance, Tobin tubes, &c., in a number of rooms.

Lighting.

Well Lighted Schools are.—Newland Church of England Infants', St. Vincent's, St. Wilfrid's, Hebrew, St. Mary's R.C., St. Charles', St. Gregory's, Christ Church Boys', St. James', St. Patrick's.

Moderately Lighted.—Newland Church of England Mixed, St. Joseph's (first floor), Sculcoates St. Paul's (except No. 4 Classroom, which is bad), Drypool, St. Mark's (Classroom No. 1, Girls' Department, is badly lighted), Trinity (Classroom No. 2 is dark), Salthouse Lane, Christ Church Girls', St. Luke's.

Insufficiently Lighted. — Newland Church of England Classroom No. 3, St. Joseph's ground floor, Trippett (St. Philip's), Christ Church Infants'.

Warming.

The following Schools are heated by Hot Water Pipes.—St. Patrick's (low pressure), Day Street (and stoves and fireplaces), Hebrew (high pressure), St. James' (low pressure), St. Joseph's (high pressure), St. Mark's (and fireplaces), St. Mary's R.C. (and stoves), St. Vincent's, Salthouse Lane (and stoves).

Stoves and Fireplaces. — Christ Church, Drypool, St. Charles', St. Gregory's, St. Luke's, St. Wilfrid's, Sculcoates St. Paul's.

Fireplaces. — Newland Church of England, Trinity, Trippett.

Equipment.

The equipment of the new and improved Schools previously referred to is satisfactory.

Sanitation.

Trough Closets.—All the Schools have trough closets, except as below.

Single Closets, with separate flush cisterns.—Trippett, Trinity, Christ Church Infants', St. Luke's (and troughs), St. Mark's (and troughs), St. Mary's R.C. (and troughs).

Pedestal Latrines.—St. Patrick's.

Water Supply.—From town's mains.

Lavatories.—The following Schools have no lavatories, only loose wash bowls :—Sculcoates St. Paul's Infants', Trinity, St. Luke's Boys'.

The following have one lavatory basin for the whole Department : — Sculcoates St. Paul's Boys', Trippett, Christ Church Infants', St. Luke's, one lavatory basin for Girls' and Infants' Departments.

Cleanliness of Schoolrooms and Cloakrooms.—The floors are properly scrubbed every two months. The inside walls are brushed down when the Schools are closed for the holidays and are distempered every three years.

Arrangements for Drying Children's Cloaks and Boots.—There are no special arrangements made.

T. DENTON BROOKS.

February 27th, 1909.

TABLE II.

Notice to Parents.

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.
Dirty or Verminous Condition* ..	0	2	0	0	7	7	7	0
Decayed Teeth and Oral Sepsis ..	13	9	3	2	10	24	8	6
Diseases of Nose & Throat	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids ..	45	44	7	17	100	56	45	36
Enlarged Cervical Glands	1	3	0	2	1	6	1	2
Eye Diseases ..	2	3	1	1	9	5	1	1
Refractive Defects	4	29	13	1	0	27	6	9
Ear Diseases ..	0	5	1	0	4	3	3	3
Diseases of Circulatory System ..	2	6	3	1	14	10	9	9
Diseases of Respiratory System, not Tubercular ..	10	1	0	0	23	10	2	3
Tubercular Disease—								
Of Lungs, declared or suspected ..	6	4	1	1	17	11	2	4
Of Cervical Glands	0	0	0	1	11	5	2	1
Of other Organs ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Diseases of Nervous System	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rickets	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Carried forward ..	86	107	29	27	200	165	89	76

* See end of Table on next page.

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

	Boys.				Girls.			
Brought forward . .	86	107	29	27	200	165	89	76
Deformities—								
Spinal Curvature	17	19	0	1	1	2	3	5
Other deformities	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Infectious and Contagious Diseases	22	6	3	0	23	6	2	3
Skin Diseases . .	4	3	0	0	1	5	2	0
Other Diseases . .	7	3	0	0	20	16	7	6
Hernia and allied defects	4	6	2	3	0	0	0	1
Reason for notice not stated . .	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals . .	143	144	34	31	247	195	104	91
	352				637			
	989							
Treatment obtained	14	16	1	5	26	14	9	13
	98							
Treatment not obtained . .	1	0	1	2	1	9	1	1
	16							

* In most cases no notice was issued to parents, but the Head Teacher was instructed to forward the circular in use in such cases.

TABLE III.

	AVERAGE HEIGHT.						AVERAGE WEIGHT.					
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
Age.	Feet.	Inches.	Centimetres.	Feet.	Inches.	Centimetres.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Kilogrammes.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Kilogrammes.
3–4	3	0	91·4	2	11½	90·2	33	0	14·97	32	0	14·51
4–5	3	2	96·4	3	1½	95·2	35	9	16·20	33	12	15·31
5–6	3	4	101·5	3	3½	100·3	38	5	17·38	37	9	17·10
6–7	3	5½	105·3	3	5¾	106·0	40	9	18·46	41	6	18·74
7–8	3	8¾	113·4	3	8¾	113·3	47	0	21·81	46	2	20·92
10–11	4	3	129·4	4	2½	128·2	60	0	27·22	58	9	26·62
12–13	4	7½	140·9	4	8½	143·4	76	0	34·45	80	12	36·81
13–14	4	8½	143·4	4	10½	148·5	80	0	36·15	81	13	37·18
14–15	4	10	147·2	4	10½	148·5	83	2	37·71	87	0	39·46

TABLE IV.

Nutrition.—*Boys.*

	Good.	Normal.	Below Normal.	Bad.
Admission ..	899	337	195	13
7–8 ..	621	263	180	46
10–11 ..	307	77	86	9
Leaving ..	364	187	98	6
	2191	864	559	74

Girls.

	Good.	Normal.	Below Normal.	Bad.
Admission ..	289	666	180	0
7–8 ..	185	533	186	0
10–11 ..	125	358	94	1
Leaving ..	152	296	102	1
	751	1853	562	2
Total ..	2942	2717	1121	76

TABLE V.

Family History.

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.
Tubercle ..	35	17	4	17	107	34	13	31
Rheumatism ..	8	6	2	1	82	18	8	11
Heart Disease	9	6	3	1	20	3	1	9
Insanity ..	3	1	0	2	8	2	4	9
Alcoholism ..	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Bright's Disease	2	0	1	0	9	0	0	0
Dropsy ..	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Chorea ..	0	1	0	0	11	3	3	0
Epilepsy ..	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Cleft Palate ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE VI.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.
Measles	596	628	217	241	631	600	384	369
Whooping Cough ..	339	318	75	64	318	289	153	154
Chicken Pox ..	173	203	69	51	195	215	127	127
Scarlet Fever ..	33	34	26	37	35	56	33	72
Diphtheria	23	31	14	7	24	39	27	29
Tracheotomy ..	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Small Pox	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2
Typhoid Fever ..	3	3	3	6	4	4	3	6
Mumps	7	12	9	7	6	7	5	32
Tubercle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Congenital Syphilis	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rheumatism ..	2	2	5	9	4	4	6	11
Growing Pains ..	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	1
Diseases of Nose and Throat ..	0	3	1	2	5	5	6	11
Adenoids	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Diseases of Glands ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Eye Diseases ..	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Ear Diseases ..	0	2	0	1	5	3	2	4
Diseases of Circulatory System ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of Respiratory System—								
Bronchitis ..	46	24	9	10	58	16	11	10
Pneumonia ..	27	12	13	11	25	56	8	9
Other Diseases ..	3	6	2	6	3	2	2	5
Diseases of Nervous System—								
Infantile Paralysis	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	1
Chorea	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	11
Epilepsy ..	1	7	5	1	7	2	3	5
Other Nervous Diseases ..	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	2
Rickets	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
Deformities.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ringworm	2	8	2	0	5	4	3	4
Scabies	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Skin Diseases—								
Eczema	1	5	2	4	6	6	1	3
Other Skin Diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.
Diseases of Digestive System ..	1	5	2	6	5	7	1	3
Diseases of Urinary System ..	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1
Other Diseases ..	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	6

TABLE VII.

DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

Teeth—								
Decayed	393	549	208	185	257	305	166	96
Much Decayed ..	53	59	25	10	21	35	14	10
Oral Sepsis ..	2	4	1	0	2	4	2	3
Diseases of Nose and Throat—								
Mouth breathing ..	2	4	2	4	43	32	11	17
Deformed Palate, High or V Shaped	1	2	1	4	5	11	4	10
Enlarged Tonsils ..	395	314	101	138	395	258	189	174
Adenoids	150	118	31	27	118	69	56	47
Adenoids and Tonsils Removed.. ..	12	8	3	2	8	9	6	13
Other Diseases of Nose and Throat	3	1	2	2	10	16	18	18
Submaxillary and Cervical Glands..								
Enlarged	542	407	178	180	126	93	39	30
Eye Diseases ..	18	19	6	7	12	14	3	1
Vision—								
Right Eye 6/6 ..	131	450	290	380	127	260	283	319
6/9 ..	118	389	110	108	107	370	126	108
Less than 6/9 ..	9	50	22	10	2	56	28	23
Left Eye, 6/6 ..	131	429	277	381	127	245	285	314
6/9 ..	118	420	123	109	107	385	122	116
Less than 6/9 ..	9	49	22	8	2	56	30	17
Refraction in cases where vision in one or both eyes is less than 6/9								
Myopia, R ..	2	4	6	1	–	3	8	6
Myopia, L ..	2	6	5	1	–	3	5	6

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.
Hypermetropia, R.	1	15	3	1	–	8	1	5
L.	1	14	4	1	–	9	–	5
Astigmatism, R ..	4	30	14	4	–	35	6	5
L ..	4	32	13	3	–	38	13	5
Ear Diseases—								
Purulent otitis media	3	4	1	2	7	3	3	5
Other diseases ..	2	8	0	0	2	1	1	0
Deaf Mutes ..	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	1
Hearing Voice at 8 ft.								
Whisper	341	830	359	451	301	648	355	371
Ordinary Voice ..	38	42	23	31	12	37	12	19
Loud Voice ..	–	3	2	5	2	–	2	6
None	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1
Speech, Stammering	7	6	2	4	2	6	3	6
Lisping ..	–	–	–	–	7	8	3	4
Mental Condition								
Defective.. ..	1	4	4	–	4	2	–	3
Diseases of Circulatory System—								
Valvular Heart Disease	8	8	4	9	29	24	15	12
do. Suspected	1	8	2	2	1	3	2	–
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	12	17	9	5	7	7	3	6
Diseases of Respiratory System—								
Bronchitis.. ..	80	29	10	9	91	27	8	6
Other Diseases not Tubercular ..	3	2	0	0	2	2	1	0
Tubercle—								
Of Lungs	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	1
Suspected Tubercle of Lungs	6	5	9	4	21	23	6	8
Of Glands	1	3	–	1	18	9	5	2
Of Joints	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cured Cases of Bone or Joint Disease..	3	–	2	2	1	1	1	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	2	1	–	1	1	2	1

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.
Diseases of Nervous System—								
Epilepsy	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2
Chorea	2	6	1	–	1	1	2	–
Other Diseases	5	5	1	3	8	4	1	–
Rickets—								
Limbs	35	24	21	9	41	10	2	–
Ribs	44	29	25	9	60	25	6	1
Cranial Bosses	2	1	–	–	23	6	2	–
Deformities—								
Lateral Spinal Curvature	12	21	8	11	2	13	15	9
Shoulders unequal	56	104	43	12	–	–	–	–
Antero Posterior Spinal Curvature	1	–	2	–	4	2	2	0
Round Shoulders	–	1	–	3	–	1	4	6
Club Foot	19	7	1	1	14	5	3	1
Other Deformities	19	9	3	4	5	0	4	3
Infectious and Contagious Diseases—								
Measles (Suspected)	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Diphtheria	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
do. (Suspected)	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–
Whooping Cough	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Chicken Pox	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fever (cause not stated)	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	–
Ringworm, Head	5	5	–	–	10	3	2	1
Body	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Scabies	14	1	2	–	4	–	–	1
Granular Ophthalmia	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	1
Other Diseases and Defects—								
Anæmia	27	31	6	–	47	52	25	23
Diseases of Digestive System	4	1	–	–	3	2	1	1
Diseases of Urinary System	8	–	1	1	6	–	1	1

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.
Diseases of Skin—								
Eczema	27	6	–	2	14	11	4	1
Psoriasis	1	1	–	–	2	4	3	–
Other Skin Diseases	7	5	–	5	10	3	4	8
Hernia—								
Inguinal	12	7	1	4	–	–	1	–
Femoral	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Umbilical	3	3	1	1	1	1	–	1
Cured by Operation	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Undescended Testicle	4	3	3	3	–	–	–	–

TOWN HALL,
HULL, 1909.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to present you my report upon the work done in the Inspector of Nuisance's Department during the year 1908, in the usual tabular form.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. W. EVINGTON,
Cert. Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

TABLE No. 18.—Shewing number of Nuisances dealt with by Notices, &c.

ORDERS GIVEN.	No. of Nuisances.
To Provide new sanitary pipe drainage	587
,, Relay or repair drains	314
,, Provide sanitary gullies	581
,, Cleanse choked drains	278
,, ,, ,, gullies	1094
,, Provide grates to gullies	132
,, Disconnect fall-spouts from drains	120
,, Replace, repair or cleanse fall-pipes and slopsink waste pipes...	320
,, Provide new or repair existing pavement	925
,, Convert privies into w.c.'s	7
,, Replace pan closets with w.c.'s of modern type	5
,, Provide additional privy or w.c. accommodation	4
,, Repair w.c.'s, replace w.c. basin, &c.	24
,, Erect or repair urinals	2
,, Provide new or repair existing w.c. and urinal flushing apparatus	63
,, Cleanse w.c.'s and urinals	51
,, Provide new or repair or cleanse existing soil pipes and vent pipes	70
,, Cleanse air inlets	5
,, Provide wire guards to w.c. and drain vent shafts	26
,, Demolish privies under bedrooms	4
,, Flag and cement privy soil pits	299
,, Repair privy soil pits and floors	174
,, ,, or renew privy frontboards, seats, doors, &c.	379
,, Provide privy pails	90
,, ,, dust bins	342
,, Repair roofage	235
,, ,, chimney stacks	4
,, ,, ceilings	24
,, Provide new & repair or cleanse existing eaves, spouting	130
,, Repair walls	62
,, Cleanse and limewash dirty premises, areas, passages, privies, &c.	309
,, Cease to allow dwellings to be overcrowded	46
,, Repair or close dilapidated premises	9
,, Repair floors of kitchens, sculleries, &c.	41
,, Provide ventilation under ground floors	21
,, Remove animals, fowls, &c.	17
,, Remove dead rats from under floors	1
,, Provide water supply	2
,, Erect or repair manure pits	22
,, Remove manure	33
,, Remove offensive refuse	25
,, Cleanse ponds, dykes, &c.	1
,, Remove stagnant water from under house floors, &c.	7
,, ,, water from land	6
,, ,, pigs	6
,, Abate smoke nuisances	37
,, ,, stench ,,	2
Total	6936

TABLE No. 19.—Return of Drainage Work &c., done by order of Informal or Statutory Notices during the year 1908.

No. of	Houses provided with new drainage	618
	Length of Drainage (in feet)	14,749
„	Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with New Drainage	46
	Length of Drainage (in feet)	3,926
„	Houses provided with New Pavement	219
	Area of Pavement (in square feet)	11,668
„	Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with New Pavement	98
	Area of Pavement (in square feet)	38,318
„	Sanitary Gullies provided	755
„	Inspection Chambers and Intercepting Traps	31
„	Defective w.c.'s replaced, &c.	7
„	Privies converted into w.c.'s	4
„	Privy Pails provided	82
„	Dustbins provided	303
„	Drains and Gullies cleansed	1,383
„	Premises, &c., cleansed and limewashed	210
„	Manure pits provided	10

Return of Drainage work, &c., done by letter or arrangement during the year 1908.

No. of	Houses &c., provided with New Drainage	27
	Length of Drainage (in feet)	735
„	Houses provided with New Pavement	13
	Area of Pavement (in square feet)	1,239
„	Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with New Pavement	21
	Area of Pavement (in square feet)	6,205
„	Sanitary Gullies provided	23
„	Inspection Chambers and Intercepting Traps	1
„	Urinals provided	3
„	Additional w.c.'s provided	4
„	Defective w.c.'s replaced	9
„	Privies converted into w.c.'s	18
„	Privies repaired	17
„	Privy Pails provided	4
„	Dustbins provided	33
„	Drains and Gullies cleansed	22
„	Premises, &c., cleansed and limewashed	199

TABLE No. 20.—TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HORSES EMPLOYED, AND THE WORK DONE IN THE ASH-PIT CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

FOUR WEEKS ENDED. 1908.	No. of Ashpits emptied.	No. of Ashpits inspected.	No. of refusals to admit Collectors.	No. of doors fast.	No. of Van Loads removed from		Total No. of Van Loads.	Daily Average No. of Horses.
					Houses, Shops, &c.	Open Spaces, Vacant Lands, &c.		
January 25th	95867	752	...	...	1941	...	1941	34
February 22nd	93980	782	...	...	1894	...	1894	
March 21st	95851	507	...	...	2058	4	2062	
April 18th	92912	97	...	...	1933	...	1933	
May 16th	96095	552	...	...	1970	9	1979	
June 13th	94093	573	...	...	1922	...	1922	
July 11th	99837	1377	2	...	1933	7	1940	
August 8th	94287	721	...	...	1841	2	1843	
September 5th	95522	960	...	...	1907	1	1908	
October 3rd	96791	566	...	...	1926	1	1927	
October 31st	96831	1097	...	7	1974	5	1979	
November 28th............	97911	1994	...	...	1955	10	1965	
December 26th	95245	1668	...	4	1873	10	1883	
Totals	1245222	11646	2	11	25127	49	25176	...

TABLE No. 21.—Shewing number of Applications for the Removal of Nightsoil, House Refuse, &c., also *bona-fide* complaints.

FOUR WEEKS ENDED.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.			NUMBER OF BONA-FIDE COMPLAINTS.	
	Nightsoil.	House Refuse, &c. from.		Nightsoil.	House Refuse, &c.
		Privy Houses.	W.C. Houses.		
January 25th...	78	31	...	1	...
February 22nd	58	71	...	...	...
March 21st......	46	127	...	...	...
April 18th	56	203	2	...	...
May 16th	56	205	9	...	...
June 13th	38	207	...	...	...
July 11th	50	290	15	...	...
August 8th......	37	101	3	...	...
Sept. 5th	43	242	3	...	...
Oct. 3rd	42	270	1	...	...
Oct. 31st	28	239	3	...	...
Nov. 28th	32	263	...	...	...
Dec. 26th	31	162	3	...	...
Totals.........	595	2411	39	1	...

DESTRUCTORS.

Refuse Destroyed in 1908.

Nature of Refuse.				Number of Cart loads dealt with at		Total Loads.
				East District Destructor.	West District Destructor.	
Ashes, Shop & Warehouse Refuse.				12053	26603	38656
Market Sweepings				261	115	376
Damaged Fruit and Vegetables...				695	230	925
Eggs, &c.				154	148	302
	E.D.	W.D.	Total			
Dead Animals	1033	497	1530	52	25	77
Mattresses	2284	2352	4636	114	118	232
Fever Pails (Contents of)	802	—	802	40	—	40
Baskets of Yeast	176	—	176	9	—	9
Totals......			1908..	13378	27239	40617
			1907..	12185	27394	39579
			1906..	13047	26172	39219

Eight cells at West District Destructor closed for repairs from April 22nd to May 5th, 1908.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND SMOKE NUISANCE REPORT.

Offensive Trades (Day Inspections)	3,709
,, ,, (Night Inspections)	73
Smoke Inspections	1,563
Inspections of Pigsties	1,242
Total	6,587

TABLE No. 22.—SHEWING CASES OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES INVESTIGATED.

DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
Drypool	...	282	115	106	...	5	32	64	35	2	8	649
Southcoates	...	196	95	59	...	6	17	61	19	2	3	458
East Sculcoates	...	146	78	43	...	2	8	47	22	1	4	351
West Sculcoates	...	190	81	72	...	5	10	31	19	...	...	408
Humber	...	154	27	36	...	2	12	38	23	...	3	295
Myton	...	344	64	82	1	1	19	71	29	...	3	614
Newington	...	421	64	69	1	...	15	115	18	...	3	706
Totals.........	...	1733	524	467	2	21	113	427	165	5	24	3481

Disinfecting Station.

Table No. 23.—Shewing number of Persons admitted for bathing, articles from private houses, and Books from the Public Libraries, disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, and the number of Houses Fumigated.

MONTH. ended 1908.	No. of Persons Bathed.	No. of Articles Dis-infected.	No. of Books Dis-infected.	HOUSES FUMIGATED.	
				DISTRICTS.	No. of Houses.
Jan. 25th.	99	3248	22	Drypool...........	549
Feb. 22nd.	85	2515	70	Southcoates	375
Mar. 21st.	203	6270	39	East Sculcoates .	283
Apr. 18th.	58	3265	102	West Sculcoates .	356
May 16th.	106	3333	50	Humber	239
June 13th.	107	2330	43	Myton	516
July 11th.	70	1981	55	Newington	576
Aug. 8th.	53	2078	42		
Sept. 5th.	87	2074	9		
Oct. 3rd.	149	3596	145		
Oct. 31st.	331	4929	50		
Nov 28th.	249	3810	94		
Dec. 26th.	113	2911	95		
Totals	1710	42340	816		2894

Table No. 24.—Shewing number of Registered or Licensed Premises which require inspection.

Description of Premises.	No.
Common Lodging Houses	32
Seamen's Lodging Houses	24
Slaughter Houses	61
Fish Curing Houses	55
Cow Sheds (1545 Cows)	121
Milk Shops	546
Tripe Boiling Houses	7
Fat and Tallow Melting Works	6
Bone Boiling Works	3
Gut Scraping ,,	2
Knackeries	2
Fish Manure Works	2
Cod Liver Boilers	6
Ammoniacal Liquor Works	2
Tanneries	4
Total	873

TABLE No. 25.—COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, THEIR SITUATION, AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	Registered No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Blanket Row	4	32	260
Church Street, Drypool	1	7	71
Cross Street	1	5	23
Dock Street	3	23	151
Empringham Street	1	9	72
Finkle Street	1	8	27
Garden Street	1	3	10
Great Union Street	1	8	76
Lister Street	1	8	43
Little Humber Street	1	13	75
Mill Street	2	10	38
Myton Place	1	6	34
Osborne Street	2	12	63
Robinson Row	1	8	29
Salthouse Lane	2	25	153
Saint James' Street	1	16	86
South Street	1	8	62
Trippett Street	1	77 (Cubicles)	77
Waltham Street	1	5	36
Waterhouse Lane	1	14	99
Waverley Street	1	14 (Cubicles)	14
West Street	3	17	90
Totals	32	328	1589

TABLE No. 26.—SEAMEN'S LODGING-HOUSES, THEIR SITUATION, AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	Registered No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Adelaide Street	1	3	7
Alfred Gelder Street	1	32 (Cubicles)	32
Blanket Row	1	3	11
Blackfriargate	1	4	10
Cogan Street	1	3	7
Castle Street	1	3	8
Dagger Lane	1	3	10
De-la-Pole Street	1	3	15
Great Passage Street (Victoria Mansions)	1	490 (Cubicles)	490
Grimsby Lane	1	2	6
Hessle Road	1	3	20
Humber Street	1	4	6
Kingston Street	2	6	20
Lister Street	4	17	53
Mytongate	1	3	9
Nile Street	1	3	6
Osborne Street	2	7	20
Posterngate	1	5	11
William Street	1	2	4
Wilton Street	1	4	14
Totals	25	600	759

TABLE No. 27.—SHEWING APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES AND REGISTRATIONS.

Name.	Premises.	Description of Premises.	Result.
Grantham, H.	Inglemire Lane	Cowshed and Dairy	Granted.
Hallett, F. E.	"Sweet Dews Farm," New Bridge Road	do.	do.
Hodgson, C.	147, Albert Avenue	do.	do.
Lawson, J. A.	9, Beech Grove, Prince's Road	do.	do.
Pexton, G. & Co.	Adjoining Picturesque Terrace, Manchester Street	Fish Curing House	do.
Crack, A., Jun.	15, Booth Street	do.	do.
Wilson, W. R.	201, Regent Street	do.	do.
Marr, A. & Sons	Witty Street	do.	do.
Do.	Vauxhall Grove	do.	do.
Brekke & Howlid	West Side Essex Street	do.	do.
Pexton, G.	Manchester Street	do.	do.
Dashwood, W. J.	55, Goodwin Street	do.	do.

TABLE No. 27—*Continued.*

Name.	Premises.	Registered as	Result.
Maypole Dairy Co.	220, Beverley Road	Wholesale Margarine Dealer	Granted.
Danish Dairy Co.	1, Market Place	do.	do.
Evans Bros.	22, Mytongate	do.	do.
Hull Supply Co.	Blanket Row	do.	do.
Soulsby & Coulson	31, Posterngate	do.	do.
Vamplew, J.	13, Sidmouth Street	do.	do.
Cleverley, G. W.	19, Walmsley Street	do.	do.
Field & Co., W.	65 and 66, High Street	do.	do.
Short Bros.	15, Robinson Row	do.	do.
Morgan, Jas.	60, Hessle Road	do.	do.
Danish Butter Co.	7, West Street	do.	do.
Swithenbank, S.	30, Reform Street	do.	do.

NOTE.—In addition to the above 110 persons have been granted certificates to carry on the trade of Purveyors of Milk.

TABLE No. 28.—SHEWING SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER "THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS," AND RESULTS.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Pure.	Adulterated or sold in contravention of Acts.	Prosecutions.	Results.
Arrowroot	2	2	...	...	......
Baking Powder	12	12	...	...	......
Bread	5	5	...	...	......
Butter	22	22	...	...	......
Camphorated Oil	2	2	...	...	......
Castor Oil	5	5	...	...	......
Cheese	6	6	...	...	......
Coffee	6	6	...	...	......
Fish Fryers' Fat	11	11	...	...	......
Golden Syrup	2	2	...	...	......
Ground Ginger	16	16	...	...	......
Ground Rice	4	4	...	...	......
Ice Cream	44	44	...	...	......
Jam	19	19	...	...	......
Lard	13	13	...	...	......
Malt Vinegar	15	15	...	...	......
Carried forward...	184	184	...	...	......

TABLE No 28.—*Continued.*

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Pure.	Adulterated or sold in contravention of Acts.	Prosecutions.	Results.
Brought forward...	184	184	...	...	......
Milk	454	444	10	5	Fined £5, 30/- and 25/- respectively in 3 cases, and 20/- in each of two others, costs being included in each of the 5 cases; and 4 vendors cautioned by the Town Clerk. In one case no action was taken, the sample being informally purchased in connection with an obstruction case, which, owing to insufficient evidence, was not proceeded with. In the two cases referred to in the Report for 1907, in which proceedings were pending, the vendors were fined 20/- and 15/- respectively, costs being included in each case.
Mustard	2	2	...	...	......
Paregoric	2	2	...	...	......
Sugar	18	18	...	...	......
Tea	18	18	...	...	......
Whiskey....................	4	4	...	...	......
White Pepper	6	6	...	...	......
	688	678	10	5	......

TABLE No. 29.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1908. 17th Jan.	Selling milk adulterated with 18·24 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 20s. including costs.
Do.	Selling milk adulterated with 6·36 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 15s. including costs.
Do.	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance at 50 and 52, Newland Avenue	Notice complied with before summons issued.
11th Mar.	Storing milk intended for sale in part of a building having direct communication with a dwelling	Fined 12s. 6d. including costs.
10th Feb.	Selling milk adulterated with 4·83 per cent of added water and deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11·34 per cent. ..	Fined 30s. including costs.
10th June	Selling milk 19·34 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined £1 including cotss.
13th July 29th July	Selling milk adulterated with 10 per cent. of added water and 2 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined £5 including costs.

TABLE No. 29.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS—*Continued.*

Date.	Offence.	Result.
1908. 29th Oct.	Selling milk adulterated with 14 per cent. of added water ..	Fined £1 incluing costs.
	Failure to supply information required by Bye Law 7 of the Houses-Let-in-Lodgings Bye-Laws	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs, use of premises as a house-let-in-lodgings having been discontinued and undertaking given not to so use them again without first supplying to the Corporation information necessary for registration.
	Do.	Do.
18th Nov.	Keeping a seamen's lodging-house without a license	Fined £3 18s. including costs (Note –A further summons for letting lodgings to seamen was withdrawn when conviction was got on first summons).

Note.—For particulars as to other prosecutions, see pages 61, 62, and 152.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

Return of Houses Inspected during 1908.

Four Weeks ended.	No. of Houses Inspected.	No. of Notices. Served.	No. of Re-inspection made to ascertain notices complied with.	Remarks.
1908. Jan. 25th...	599	25	77	——
Feb. 22nd...	1650	63	205	——
Mar. 21st...	953	91	275	——
April 18th...	* —	—	204	*Inspectors engaged in the enumeration of privy houses, &c., in the City.
May 16th...	* —	—	—	Do.
June 13th...	337	61	146	——
July 11th...	678	44	73	——
Aug. 8th...	183	13	182	——
Sept. 5th...	570	12	162	——
Oct. 3rd...	305	4	96	——
Oct. 31st...	210	5	30	——
Nov. 28th...	889	15	23	——
Dec. 26th...	502	3	17	——
	6876	336	1490	

Three hundred and thirteen visits have been made to 53 residences of persons who have arrived directly or indirectly in the City from foreign ports infected, or suspected to be infected, with Cholera or Plague.

TABULATED STATEMENT shewing the Sanitary Districts, Estimated Population, and work done.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	INSPECTORS.	GENERAL NUISANCES.					DRAINAGE, &c.				MILK SHOPS		INFECTIOUS DISEASES.					
				No. of Complaints Registered.	No. of Notices Served.	No. of Nuisances Abated.	No. of Houses, &c., Inspected.	Number of premises cleansed and lime washed.	No. of Choked Drains Defective W.C.'s, Privies and Traps remedied.	No. of Cases in which either a New W.C. or New Drainage has been provided.	No. of Supervisions of Drainage and other Works in progress.	No. of Inspections of Manure-yards, &c.	No. of Inspections.	No. not in conformity with the order.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Cases Investigated.	No. of Removals.	No. of Disinfections.	No. of houses supplied with Fever Pails.	Total No. Days Pails supplied.
1	S. Side River Humber, W. Side City Boundary, S. Side Hessle Road, E. Side Walker Street, S. Side Anlaby Road, Carr Lane to Monument Bridge, and W. Side Prince's and Humber Docks.	42537	Asisstant Inspector of Nuisances, J. A. Fraser. Sanitary Officer............J. Caws.	47	459	441	830	64	192	15	144	82	144	...	522	529	51	441	8	126
2	S. Side Anlaby Road from W. Side Walker St., N. Side Hessle Road and the City Boundary.	43968	Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances, E. B. Pindar. Sanitary Officers...H. Shann. W. Milns.	84	559	566	781	10	143	21	187	46	59	1	605	593	91	684	8	121
3	N. Side Anlaby Road, City Boundary, S. Side Spring Bank, E. Side Prospect, King Edward and Chariot Streets.	32617	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, H. Monson. Sanitary Officer ....A. Barber.	51	393	525	924	38	204	44	235	38	86	...	256	266	41	229	...	...
4	N. Side Spring Bank, W. Side Beverley Road, N. and W. City Boundary.	26028	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, J. O. Vaughan. Sanitary Officer ....W. E. Balchin.	45	261	485	859	...	244	46	291	...	122	2	314	291	44	301	1	32
5	E. Side Beverley Road. N. Side Marlbro' Terrace and Cottingham Drain, W. Side River Hull and N. City Boundary.	29380	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, A. W. Chesterfield. Sanitary Officer ....G. Wade.	57	547	501	831	33	240	40	193	33	88	...	338	389	94	291	2	67
6	S. Side Marlbro' Ter. and Cottingham Drain, W. Side River Hull, E. Side Prospect and Chariot Streets, N. Side Carr Lane and St. John St., E. Side Prince's & Humber Docks.	34051	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, R. Scott. Sanitary Officer........A, Holland	64	433	335	741	50	184	43	268	48	91	1	120	96	29	101	1	32
7	E. Side River Hull, N. Side Witham and Holderness Road, E. and N. City Boundary.	31796	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, J. B. Taylor. Sanitary Officer ....J. Yates.	28	374	288	836	12	185	43	152	104	146	2	450	442	80	451	13	239
8	S. Side Witham and Holderness Road, E. Side River Hull, S. River Humber, E. City Boundary.	30760	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, R. B. Salter. Sanitary Officer........F. Thorley.	29	334	350	884	...	181	28	241	99	173	...	404	387	65	396	9	236
	Totals......................	271137		405	3360	3491	6686	*207	1573	280	1711	450	†909	6	3009	2993	495	2894	42	853

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* Two hundred and two premises, &c., also cleansed and limewashed as the result of inspections by House-to-House Inspectors.

† In addition to the above, 427 premises were visited by the House-to-House Inspectors in connection with enquiries made as to the sale of milk-blended butter, &c.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL BOATS.

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1908.

Canal boots inspected	2042
Additional inspections made to ascertain if notices served had been complied with	106
Total number of inspections	2148
Canal Boats found in good order..	1836
,, ,, contravening the Acts	206
	2042

The 2,042 Canal Boats inspected during the year are registered to accommodate 11,132 adult persons, whilst only 4,613 adults (4,011 males, 602 females, 508 children) were found occupying the said boats.

The number of children of school age found on the boats registered by this Authority was 86.

Particulars of Contraventions.

		Defects.	Remedied.
Not properly lettered and numbered		3	3
Absence of certificates		30	30
Requiring Repairs :—			
Decks	4	26	26
Decks, stoves and floors..	6		
Stoves, cupboards and water casks	8		
Cupboards and berths ..	5		
Additional light ..	3		
Carried forward ..		59	59

Brought forward ..	59	59
Certificates not identifying owners with boat	22	22
Requiring renewal of paint	61	61
Change of Master not notified ..	3	3
Cabins not in a cleanly condition ..	33	33
Overcrowding	2	2
Not properly ventilated	4	4
Females over age — no proper separation	2	2
Refusal of admittance to inspect	—	—
Accumulation of bilge water ..	7	7
Carrying offensive cargoes without the requisite double bulkheads	—	—
Unregistered boats	13	11
	206	204

In reference to the 2 contraventions unremedied, notices have been sent, either to the Owner or Master, which have since been complied with.

The 3 contraventions existing when the last annual report was presented have since been remedied.

In addition to the written notices or letters sent to the Owners, the Masters of all boats contravening the Acts or Regulations have been verbally cautioned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On Thursday, 30th January, a Medical Practitioner notified that Frederick William Hewetson, aged 9 years, son of the Master of the Canal Boat "Waterwitch," Registered No. 96, Lincoln, lying in the Queen's Dock, was suffering from Typhoid Fever. The patient was removed to the Sanatorium and the bedding, clothing and both cabins of the boat disinfected.

Legal Proceedings.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take legal proceedings, as in nearly every instance where contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts have been discovered, the persons responsible have carried out the necessary work with the least possible delay.

Registration Department.

Total number of Canal Boats on the Register 31st December, 1907 ..	503
Registered during the year	20
	523
Cancelled during the year	2
Total number on the Register 31st December, 1908	521

Particulars of boats registered during the year :—

Not previously registered	11
Previously registered under other Authorities	7
Previously used as lighters	2
	20

New Certificates issued in consequence of :—

Change of ownership, or boat's name, or Certificates being lost	22
Structural alterations to boat's cabins ..	6
	28

Particulars of boats, the registration of which has been cancelled during the year :—

Ceased to be used for human habitation	1
Broken up	1
	2

Change of Master on 10 boats, of ownership on 19 boats, and of boats' names in 3 cases, have been registered during the year.

Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, Shop Hours Acts and the Seats for Shop Assistants Act, Employment of Children Act and Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.

General Remarks on the Work.

The carrying out of these Acts is entrusted to Mr. T. Foley Cass, M.R. San. I., assisted by two qualified inspectors, acting under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and a special sub-committee appointed by the Sanitary Committee to receive and consider the Inspector's reports.

The crusade of the Home Office Factory Department against the privy system of sanitary accommodation in factories and workshops, which was commenced some three years ago, still continues. H.M. Inspectors of Factories report any privy that comes under their notice as a foul and unsuitable sanitary convenience, irrespective of the number of persons employed.

Two hundred and eighty-nine new water-closets were provided during the year, most of which were to replace privies or to provide additional sanitary accommodation at factories, workshops and shops.

My remarks of last year respecting the faulty drainage of the premises where new water-closets had to be provided holds good to-day—old premises are nearly always found to be defectively drained.

Factories.

The inspection of factories has been limited to the examination as to the means of escape in case of fire and the investigation of complaints.

Workshops and Workplaces.

The number of workshops on the register is less this year than last by 69. The decrease is most marked in the clothing trades and arises from two chief causes, namely, the increased demand for cheap factory made clothing and the general depression of trade The building trades have also suffered to some extent from the latter cause.

The whole of the workshops and workplaces in the City have been kept under systematic inspection, and, speaking generally, there has not been much difficulty in getting amendment of such defects as were found to exist. There has been very little overcrowding of workrooms and good attention has been paid to cleaning and ventilation.

Fire Escapes.

This branch of the work continues to receive your Inspector's attention, and usually there is no difficulty in getting owners to provide reasonable means of escape in case of fire. In only one instance was it necessary to serve a statutory notice ; this was to require the owners of a six-storey building to provide it with an external iron stairway, and, strange to say, this was scarcely completed before a serious fire occurred in the building, luckily during the time when the workpeople were absent from work, otherwise their escape from the upper storeys would have been seriously jeopardized as the exit doorways to the escape had not been made. This external stairway undoubtedly saved the building from total destruction by affording a ready, and the only, means for the firemen to gain access to the seat of the fire which occurred in one of the upper storeys.

Six certificates as to the means of escape in case of fire were issued during the year, three being for new factories and three to replace existing certificates on account of alterations and extensions of factories.

Bye-laws have not yet been made under Section 15 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. (This matter is now receiving the consideration of the Council).

Bakehouses.

The half-yearly inspection of bakehouses has been continued. There has been less cause for complaint with regard to the half-yearly limewashing of the walls and tops, but the same cannot be said with respect to the floors; frequent warnings have had to be given to occupiers for allowing their bakehouse floors to get into a dirty state. In two instances it was found necessary to institute proceedings against occupiers for using premises as bakehouses whilst the same were unfit for the purpose on sanitary grounds; in each case a conviction was obtained.

Outworkers.

Some time ago the Home Office, by circular letter, pointed out certain difficulties in obtaining correct returns of the number of persons employed as outworkers, *i.e.*, persons taking out work to do. This difficulty I have attempted to remove by a card system of registration of such persons with the result that whilst the old system shows the number to be 725 ($\frac{1417}{2}$ plus 17), the actual number of persons taking out work during the year was 738, 316 males and 422 females, but at the end of the year there remained on the register only 657. By far the greater number of females taking out work are employed in net braiding, *i.e.*, the making of fishing nets.

The above numbers do not give the actual number of persons employed on work given out by reason of the fact that many of the persons taking out the work employ others to assist them. The outworkers' premises are generally well kept; although in the net braiding trade many of the homes are extremely poor, but whether this arises from poor pay or improvidence it is difficult to say without special inquiry on these points. A considerable number are employed by contractors who take the work from the warehouses at the rate of 9d. per six lbs. ball of twine and sub-let it at 7d. or 8d. per ball. Most of the women state that they can work up a six lb. ball of rough twine in four hours (from 2¼d. down to 1¾d. per hour), and the workers have to fetch their work from and return it to the place from which it is given out. All the twine is weighed when given out and the finished net is weighed when returned.

Shop Hours and Seats for Shop Assistants Acts.

The gradual improvement with regard to shop hours in the City and the general regard for these Acts by the employers have resulted in comparatively few contraventions, mostly of a trivial character, which were successfully dealt with by the Inspector without recourse to legal proceedings.

Nevertheless there is much need for amendment and extension of the Shop Hours Acts. It does not always follow that because there is no breach of the existing law that there are no hardships caused by excessive hours of employment. It frequently comes to my notice that young persons and women work excessively long hours. This was brought forcibly home to me on visiting one of the larger restaurants when four or five of the young women pleaded their case for some statutory protection, and on making inquiry I learnt that their usual hours of employment were 9 a.m. to 9-30 p.m., Saturdays to 11-30 p.m., with one short day per week when they left in turns at 3 p.m., but were often called upon to forego this respite. They each left work at 8 p.m. once in five weeks, were allowed half-an-hour for dinner and half-an-hour for tea which were taken on the premises. Fortunately they had no Sunday work. These hours, it will be seen, though comparatively short for this particular occupation were much in excess of the hours of employment in industrial occupations coming under the Factory and Workshop Acts.

It appears to me to be a defect in the law that, although Inspectors under the Act may take declarations from persons examined by them, such declarations cannot be presented to the Court as evidence. The declarations taken under the Shop Hours Acts should be made admissible as primà facie evidence in legal proceedings.

Early Closing Order.

The only order made by the Council up to the present is "The Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops Closing Order, 1905," the carrying out of which has absorbed very much of your Inspector's time. Twenty-four contraventions, mostly failing to exhibit the notice, were discovered. In only two cases was it deemed necessary to institute legal proceedings for keeping open after the closing hour.

Employment of Children Act, 1903, and Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904.

There has been a marked reduction in the number of contraventions of the Employment of Children Act and Bye Laws as compared with the previous year, namely 114 in 1908, as against 290 in 1907 ; the number of inspections being about the same in the respective years. It is also very satisfactory to have to note that the offences were much less serious.

Near the end of the year it was found necessary to take some action to stop the employment of children at public entertainments as it was found that certain very young children were frequently appearing at matinees and evening entertainments without licences, or special exemptions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904. But as to how far this kind of employment could be stopped was somewhat doubtful, owing to the abstruse language of the proviso in section 2 of the Act, which is capable of more than one interpretation.

It is very necessary that the Act should be amended ; and since the whole Act, excepting the parts relating to employment of children, has been repealed, it is very desirable that the remaining part should also be repealed and the Employment of Children Act amended in such a manner as to include this part of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, referred to above, in an improved form.

For the efficient working of the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, (Employment of Children), it is very desirable that the officers charged with the carrying out of these Acts should have the same powers to enter and inspect any place where there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is employed, as are given to the Inspectors under the Shop Hours and the Factory and Workshop Acts.

Prosecutions.

This part of your Inspectors' duties absorbs a large amount of time and careful thought in the preparation of evidence, making the necessary inquiries, and attending Court.

This year the report on prosecutions has been much condensed by presenting it in a summarised form instead of the usual lengthy table of details.

TABLE SHEWING THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SHOP HOURS AND SANITARY INSPECTOR EACH YEAR DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

Year.	Factory and Workshop, and Public Health Acts.																										
	REGISTERS.					INSPECTIONS.					OUT-WORKERS' LISTS.		FIRE ESCAPES.					SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK.					NOTIFICATIONS TO H.M. INSPECTOR.			PROSECUTIONS.		
	Workshops.	Workplaces.	Bakehouses.	Employers of Outworkers.	Outworkers.	Workshops and Workplaces. (Outworkers included).	Factories.	Laundries.	Bakehouses.	Re-Inspections, &c.	Defaults Amended.	Lists Examined.	Inspections.	Escapes required.	Escapes provided.	Escapes not in order.	Escapes put in order.	Various Sanitary Defects amended.	New Waterclosets provided.	New Earthclosets provided.	New Urinals provided.	No. of Premises affected.	New Workshops.	No Abstract, &c.	Other matters.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn on payment of costs.
1899	1663	...	108	118	457	1623	67	26	173	1109	...	...	19	4	4	...	...	310	35	10	...	265	157	30	11	2	1	1w
1900	1370	...	109	123	488	1865	108	24	208	1038	...	...	50	5	4	...	...	281	40	9	...	264	216	47	17	...	...	...
1901	1409	...	103	132	569	1840	69	29	172	1108	...	...	29	3	7	...	...	296	30	9	...	259	197	56	6	1	1	...
1902	1518	35	109	128	553	1385	56	20	169	1078	...	140	50	10	10	...	...	270	39	8	...	234	250	...	...	4	1	3w
1903	1418	62	112	138	538	1621	48	17	154	1169	226	258	31	5	2	6	3	277	31	18	...	256	168	13	8	1	...	1w
1904	1422	67	110	133	522	1374	37	19	182	943	206	247	77	19	5	9	10	247	16	9	...	218	139	7	11	1	1	...
1905	1345	81	111	138	506	1966	61	13	176	1174	235	260	21	3	14	2	3	275	21	4	...	229	173	22	7	1	...	2w
1906	1403	75	133	132	495	1510	75	18	186	1122	262	272	22	4	4	4	2	326	88	11	...	293	144	11	21	3	3	...
1907	1421	74	125	167	614	1464	171	7	269	2117	230	438	21	6	7	7	4	487	210	2	29	401	162	14	14	21	5	3R 13w
1908	**1364**	**71**	**121**	**156**	**657**	**1711**	**130**	**13**	**308**	**2119**	**240**	**333**	**24**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**604**	**289**	**2**	**63**	**434**	**108**	**46**	**4**	**11**	**3**	**1R 7W**
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	16359	822	186	1997	12977	1399	1948	344	63	62	30	25	3373	799	82	92	2853	1714	246	99	45	15	31

Year.	Shops Regulation Acts.														Factories Steam Whistles Act.			Employment of Children Act, and Bye-Laws. Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.						
	SHOP HOURS ACTS, 1892 to 1895.				SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS ACT, 1899.				SHOP HOURS ACT, 1904 (Closing Order).			PROSECUTIONS.												
									Number of Shops on Register.													PROSECUTIONS.		
	No. of Shops where young persons are employed.	Inspections.	Notices not exhibited.	Excess of hours.	No. of Shops where females are employed.	Inspections.	Where seats were required.	Where seats have been provided on request.	Barbers.	Inspections.	Contraventions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or respited on payment of costs.	Inspections.	Users.	Certificates granted.	No. of Licences granted for Stage Performances.	No. of Children affected.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Contraventions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn on payment of Costs.
1899	2003	1452	220	15	...	Inspections included under Shop Hours Acts.	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	1D 1W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	2119	1787	200	12	425		14	12	...	...	...	10	9	1D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	2052	1638	208	12	489		9	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	2153	1339	151	3	529		7	7	...	...	...	3	3	...	223	56	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	2033	1528	126	8	711		10	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	1882	1441	199	7	561		4	3	...	...	...	2	1	1R	...	...	...	36	118	41	5	...	...	...
1905	1919	2189	230	8	556		13	14	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	1	29	35	55	8	...	...	...
1906	2099	2173	278	6	582		6	6	222	1163	26	...	...	...	2	...	...	25	50	488	70	4	4	...
1907	1975	1233	183	3	569		1	3	227	1374	23	15	14	1A	6	3	3	26	45	359	290	38	33	4R 1D
1908	**2001**	**1153**	**134**	**1**	**554**		**6**	**7**	**225**	**1065**	**24**	**3**	**3**	...	**1**	**1**	**1**	**28**	**43**	**346**	**114**	**11**	**10**	**1D**
Totals	...	15933	1922	75	...	...	70	66	...	3602	73	58	53	5	243	61	71	144	291	1289	487	53	47	6

Total Inspections for past 10 Years		
	Workshops	16359
	Factories	822
	Laundries	186
	Bakehouses	1997
	Re-Inspections, &c	12977
	Outworkers' Lists Examined	1948
	Steam Whistles	243
	Theatres, &c.	1289
	Fire Escapes	344
	Shops	15933
	Barbers' Shops	3602
	Grand Total	55700

Total Faults Remedied		
	Unregistered Workshops, &c.	3458
	Sanitary	3373
	Fire Escapes	87
	Shop Notices	1929
	Shop Hours	75
	Shop Hours Act, 1904 (Early Closing Order)	73
	Shop Seats	66
	Steam Whistles	71
	Employment of Children	487
	Grand Total	9619

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. .. (Including 24 for Fire Escapes)	154	97	4
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1622	406	6
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	69	62	—
Total (2119 re-inspections not included)	1845	565	10

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness	110	83	—	—
Want of ventilation	6	3	—	—
Overcrowding	4	4	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	5	4	—	—
Other nuisances	214	216	—	1
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	52	29	—	—
unsuitable or defective	165	160	—	6
not separate for sexes	38	29	—	1
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in force.				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	71	68	—	2
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	665	596	—	10

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.											Inspections of Out-workers' premises	Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected premises, Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Section) 109, 110).
	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists.†	Outworkers.† Contractors.	Outworkers.† Workmen.	Lists.	Outworkers.† Contractors.	Outworkers.† Workmen.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing Apparel:—																		
(1) Making, &c... ..	266	6	956	9	—	13	1	1	263	—	—	222	—	—	—	1	—	—
(2) Cleaning and washing	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	16	6	416	1	—	4	—	—	12	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	2	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, &c.	—	—	2‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchors and grapnels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	296	12	1417	10	—	17	1	1	293	—	—	341	—	—	—	1	—	—

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

‡ Names of outworkers included in list of makers of wearing apparel.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year:—	
Bags, Baskets, &c.	23
Clothing, Boots.	620
Coaches, Cycles, Harness, &c.	52
Coopers, &c.	33
Fish Curers.	57
Food, Drink, &c. (Bakers, Confectioners, &c.)	166
Furniture, Pianos, Brushes, &c.	106
Joiners, Plumbers, &c.	167
Laundries, Cleaners, &c.	13
Iron, Tin, Wire, &c.	82
Ships, Boats, Ropes, Sails and Nets.	42
Watches, Jewellery, &c.	34
Sundry other Trades.	90
Total number of workshops on Register	1485

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) (including new Workshops in which protected persons were found employed, and Domestic Workshops)		145
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	54
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	85
Other		4
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—		
Certificates granted during the year		None
In use at the end of the year		None

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED BY THE SHOP HOURS AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Offence.	No of Cases.	Results.
Failure to comply with notice under Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation.	8	6 withdrawn on payment of costs. Accommodation provided. 1 Summons issued but not served, defendant being away from home. Notice subsequently complied with. 1 Judgment respited on payment of costs on the defendant undertaking to comply with the notice within 14 days.
Contravention of Public Health Act, 1875, Bye-Laws with respect to nuisances.	1	1 conviction. Fine, 10/–
Allowing bakehouse to be in such a state as to be unfit for the purpose on sanitary grounds.	2	2 convictions. Total fines, £1 5s. In one case an order was also made for removal of grounds of complaint.
Contravention of Shop Hours Act, 1892, by failing to keep notice properly exhibited.	1	1 conviction. Fine, 7/6.
Contravention of Shop Hours Act, 1904, Closing Order.	2	2 convictions. Total fines, £1 11s. 6d. One defendant had to be brought up on warrant.
Contravention of Employment of Children Act, 1903, Bye-Law 6 (1).	8	8 convictions. Total fines, £5 8s. 6d.
Contravention of Employment of Children Act, 1903, Section 3.	3	2 convictions. Total fines, £3, and solicitor's fee, £1 1s.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of complaints received. 1908.	No. of complaints remedied. 1908.	No. of complaints being dealt with.	No. of outstanding complaints dealt with during 1908.	Remarks.
Defective, unsuitable or foul sanitary conveniences	30	13	17	15	In two instances, two complaints relate to same convenience. One complaint, not upheld. Two already in hand. Three premises closed after receipt of complaint.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	12	3	4	1	Two complaints relate to same premises. Three complaints, not upheld. Three premises closed after receipt of complaint.
Not proper separate sanitary accommodation for sexes	7	4	2	2	One not upheld.
Premises not kept in a cleanly condition or limewashing required	3	2	—	—	One not upheld. One already in hand.
Defective drainage of fall spouts, &c. ...	2	—	1	1	One not upheld.
Dilapidated premises	5	1	3	—	One closed after receipt of complaint. One already in hand. Two complaints relate to same premises.
Accumulation of filth or refuse	—	—	—	2	
Insufficient means of escape in case of fire	—	—	—	1	
Totals	59	23	27	22	

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Table shewing the trades, number of workshops and workplaces at present on the register, and number of each sex employed when first inspected.

TRADES.	Number of Workshops.	Hands Employed.	
		Males.	Females.
WORKSHOPS—			
Art Needle Workers	4	—	12
Bag Workers	13	20	112
Bakers	121	196	55
Basket Makers	10	28	8
Boat Builders	10	33	—
Boot Makers	104	247	—
Bottlers of Beer, &c.	15	40	—
Brush Makers	8	45	18
Cabinet Makers	46	155	4
Chair Makers	1	58	—
Coach Builders	3	32	—
Confectioners	20	43	17
Coopers	32	153	—
Cork Cutters	4	10	—
Cycle Repairers	26	62	—
Dressmakers	225	9	1544
Firewood Cutters	8	19	4
Fish-Curers	57	426	460
Fish Kit Makers	1	4	—
Hosiery Knitters	3	—	17
Joiners	88	287	—
Lath Renders	2	10	—
Laundries	7	2	32
Leather Curriers	1	3	—
Maltsters	3	13	—
Marble Masons	1	2	1
Mast & Block M'k'rs	1	3	—
Milliners	59	—	374
Netbraiders	9	8	206
Painters	14	34	—
Picture Frame Makers	8	19	—
Polishers	19	53	—
Plumbers	56	202	—
Rag Sorters	6	5	37
Carried forward	985	2221	2901
Brought forward	985	2221	2901
Ropeworkers	8	38	—
Saddlers	11	30	—
Sailmakers	10	24	—
Shirt Makers	2	—	11
Slippermakers	5	21	3
Smiths	54	191	—
Stoneworks	7	36	—
Tailors	218	454	335
Tinsmiths	26	83	—
Upholsterers	16	37	18
Venetian Blind Makers	4	12	5
Watch and Clock Makers	34	82	2
Weighing Machine Makers	6	21	—
Wheelwrights	11	42	—
Wireworkers	2	6	—
Wood Carvers	3	18	—
Sundry Trades	74	264	261
Totals...	1476	3580	3536
WORKPLACES—			
Restaurant & Hotel Kitchens	60	38	148
Sundry Workplaces	20	52	43
Totals...	80	90	191
Grand Totals:—			
Workshops	1476	3580	3536
Workplaces	80	90	191
	1556	3670	3727

SHOP HOURS ACTS, 1892 TO 1895.

SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS ACT, 1899.

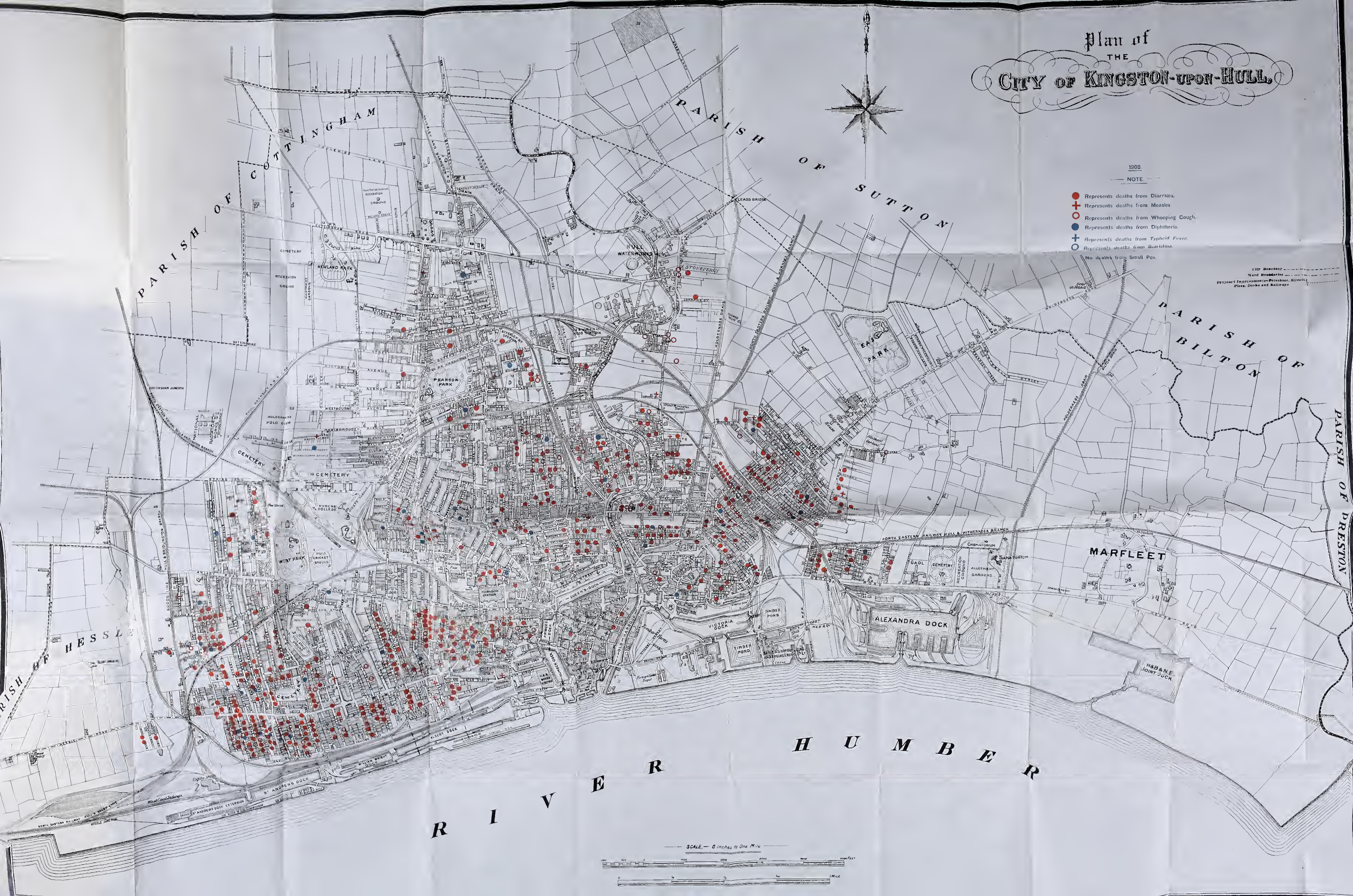
Number of Shops on the Register and number of Young Persons and Females employed therein.

Number of Shops in which young persons are employed	2001
Number of young persons employed in the same	2946
Number of Shops in which females are employed	554
Number of females employed in the same	1168

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Expenditure for the year, from April 1*st*, 1908, *to March* 31*st*, 1909.

				£	s	d
Nightsoil Collection				8585	6	2
Printing and Stationery				311	16	0
Miscellaneous " Departmental "				2535	8	5
Disinfectants				187	11	1
Disinfecting Station				311	9	11
Mortuary				160	13	10
Sanatorium				5044	14	8
Evan Fraser Hospital				1699	10	2
Refuse Collection				6124	15	6
Repairs to Carts				755	6	11
Destructors, East				691	5	5
West				1840	0	6
Unhealthy Dwellings				287	8	11
Notification of Infectious Diseases						
Voluntary	£243	5	0			
Under Notification Act	157	7	6			
				400	12	6
				£28936	0	0

Plan of
THE
CITY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
1908.
NOTE.
● Represents deaths from Diarrhœa.
+ Represents deaths from Measles.
○ Represents deaths from Whooping Cough.
● Represents deaths from Diphtheria.
+ Represents deaths from Typhoid Fever.
○ Represents deaths from Scarlatina.
No deaths from Small Pox.
City Boundary
Ward Boundaries
Proposed Improvements—Foreshore, Streets, Piers, Docks and Railways
PARISH OF COTTINGHAM
PARISH OF SUTTON
PARISH OF BILTON
PARISH OF PRESTON
PARISH OF HESSLE
RIVER HUMBER
MARFLEET
ALEXANDRA DOCK
VICTORIA DOCK
TIMBER POND
ALBERT DOCK
WILLIAM WRIGHT DOCK
ST ANDREWS DOCK
ST ANDREWS DOCK EXTENSION
H&B&N.E. JOINT DOCK
EAST PARK
WEST PARK
PEARSON PARK
NEWLAND PARK
HULL WATERWORKS
STONEFERRY
CEMETERY
SANATORIUM
CREMATORIUM
GAOL
RECREATION GROUND
ALLOTMENT GARDENS
QUEEN'S DOCK
WITHAM
PARAGON STATION
HULL CRICKET GROUND
NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY HULL & WITHERNSEA BRANCH
HOLDERNESS ROAD
Four in Hand
SCALE,— 6 Inches to One Mile
1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 FEET
0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 MILE